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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSH GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	RN	Date	22/11/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggesticns cn Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

पुरूषों के समान कुशलता, योग्यता और प्रतिबद्धता जैसे गुणों से युक्त होने के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को नेतृत्व श्रंखला मे उच्च सोपानों तक पहुँचने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि मे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये | इसके साथ ही नेतृत्व के विविध स्तरों पर लैंगिक समानता के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Still only 5% of the top Indian leadership positions are occupied by women as per McKenzie. Also, recently when SEBI gave guidelines for appointing at least 1 female director on board, most organisations were found to be in violation of the same.

The reasons for this, despite being equal in skills, qualifications and commitment are →

→ Discrimination at the family level that does not allow women to work outside.

→ Childhood discrimination in education and discrimination causes a deficit that affects their potential for future.

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-> Social notions held by recruiters that still hold women as being unequal to men.

-> A perceived sense of ~~conder~~ being controlled that undermines the confidence in women to take on leadership.

Importance of gender parity ->

-> It reduces undue risk taking by the top, as per Christine Lagarde

-> It promotes merit over gender as more women would be sympathetic to women rising in organisations.

-> This will ensure financial independence and boost confidence in women to break the patriarchal notions

-> This is essential for social justice.

Even the constitution under article 15 forbids any discrimination on grounds of sex alone and equity in leadership is essential for it.

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1. **(b)** All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

सभी सही निर्णय ईमानदारी भरे होते हैं और सभी गलत निर्णय बेईमानी भरे होते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किसी निर्णय के सही होने और गलत होने का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए।

Correctness of a decision can be decided by its impacts, the decision itself and by ~~decision~~ intuition. Eg → A policy which benefits the lower rung of the society but was framed with a malicious intent may be treated as correct.

Honesty is the value of putting self interest out of picture when making a decision and disclosing the facts and intention about the same. Eg → An interviewer who discloses his interest in interviewing his own son and recusing himself from it can be said to have made an honest decision

There is a lot of common space between correct and honest

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decisions, but not all correct decisions may be honest and not all incorrect decisions may be dishonest.

Incorrect decisions might be honest mistakes and not necessarily arising out of dishonesty and correct decisions might not always have been made with honest intentions.

Criteria for correctness →

→ Consequences of the decision

→ The nature of decision itself. eg → Decision to kill can never be considered correct.

→ Intuition - A gut feeling about decisions passes a judgement on their criteria.

→ Intention - Eg → A soldier and a terrorist both fire bullets, but one's decision might be correct and others' is not.

A balance between honesty and correctness has to be struck but honesty is ~~gen~~ the best policy and should lead the decision making process.

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2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

किसी राष्ट्र में जन्म पर नियंत्रण, स्वैच्छिक प्रयास के माध्यम से होना चाहिए या सरकारी नीति के माध्यम से होना चाहिए? इस संबंध में, भारत में एक बच्चे की नीति के नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Birth control is a decision that impacts the parents, the nation, the government and the unborn child.

Controll should be with parents ->

-> It goes in spirit of article 21 and 19 of the constitution assuring dignity and freedom.

-> It will avoid disasters like the recent Chhattisgarh masectomy case if they are not pressurised to go for the same.

-> It affects the emotional and psychological well being of parents.

It should be with government ->

-> It affects the overall population growth.

-> Unchecked growth takes a toll on limited resources of the nation.

However, it seems that on the

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whole, the spirit of democracy demands that birth control be a voluntary right which gives the parents ecomic, emotional freedom and assures dignity.

One Child Policy →

Such a policy will ensure that the population growth remains in check and that resources are more equitably distributed. Also it may reduce burden of social expenditure in future.

However such a policy, has proved to be a demographic disaster for China which's now returning to birth control freedom. Also it goes against the freedom of parents and enforcing such a policy would be problematic.

Instead of this, we need a persuasive approach to convince the citizens of merits of birth control to assure them dignity and freedom while checking the undue burden on state.

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2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

एक संगठन का निर्माण अलग-अलग मूल्यों और अलग-अलग अभिप्रेरणा स्तर वाले विविध प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से होता है। इस प्रकार के संगठन में सामंजस्यपूर्ण कार्य-संस्कृति के विकास के मार्ग में नेतृत्व के द्वारा किन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाता है? इस प्रकार की विविधतापूर्ण स्थिति में नेतृत्व के द्वारा कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों में समावेशिता की अनुभूति किस प्रकार समाविष्ट की जा सकती है?

Diversity is the insurance against extinction and the same holds true in organisations. With rising transborder organisations, there are challenges of building a harmonious work culture due to ->

-> Different values held by workers.

-> Different preferences of incentives and amenities. Eg -> A well off worker may want a holiday home, while others may want cash incentives.

-> Biases that are held by workers against others from different backgrounds which hampers team formation.

-> There are linguistic barriers that hamper communication in an organisation.

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How can leaders engage →

→ The leader should lead by example, by being accommodative of diversity himself.

→ Cross cultural and sensitivity training

→ Build an inclusive culture with cross cultural teams.

→ Strict action should be taken against those that oppose others on the basis of culture.

→ A diversity policy needs to be devised chalking out a vision.

→ Be accommodative of others' views.

These steps can create an inclusive environment which is essential for multi cultural organisations which is the trend ~~toda~~ today.

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3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

दया और नैतिकता जैसे मूल्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होते हुए भी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंततः राष्ट्र के निर्णयों को राष्ट्रिय हितों के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाता है | वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

The current refugee crisis has been labelled by the UNO as the worst war since World War 2. The same has been born out of domestic trouble in Syria and Myanmar and aggravated by the policies of the countries where these refugees are headed to.

The dimension of morality implores the nations to share this burden jointly and have a humanitarian view of the situation and accommodate the refugees for as long as the situation demands.

However, the national interests in the form of →

→ Local economy which will be burdened by refugees

→ Domestic political repercussions

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→ Rehabilitation expenditure
→ Fear of permanency

have prompted some nations like Hungary to be unaccommodative of them.

In this light it seems that international relations which need to be based on morality and compassion have been overridden by national interest.

There needs to be a balance between compassion and national interests and the nations need to share the burden jointly. The same spirit has been shown by the likes of Germany, France etc. Further the relations must not be guided simply by their interests but be regulated by international treaties and their compliance to ensure order.

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3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में समाहित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के नैतिक मुद्दों से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण में जो भिन्नता है, उसके का समाधान के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Climate change negotiations are an issue which have various ethical dimensions both for the so called developed and developing nations, as follows->

-> There is the issue of equitable distribution of carbon budgets globally.

-> There is issue of historical burden

-> The problems of non contributors but who will suffer none the less, like Pacific Island States

-> The issue of sovereignty and forcing nations to raise their targets.

-> The issue of tackling poverty while protecting the planet for the developing world.

Here, different strategies can be used to tackle the ethical divergence

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between nations, such as →

→ The principle of common but differentiated responsibility must be upheld to ensure equity and tackle historic responsibility.

→ The developing nations must be incentivised to invest in carbon less development via mechanisms like REDD+

→ Technology and funds must be provided to developing world for sustainable development, to pull their people out of poverty.

→ A mechanism to share burden of non contributors and the eventuality of the exodus of their population needs to be worked out.

→ The developing ~~now~~ world must be given extra time to comply with their obligations.

→ All parties must act in good faith towards a common responsibility.

This will ensure that the duties towards planet earth and towards people are met.

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4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civ l services. 10

एक परिणामोन्मुख सरकार में "कार्यनिष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली" की आवश्यकता क्यों है? भारतीय लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में "सहकर्मी समीक्षा" (peer review) के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Performance management system looks into the performance of an individual and helps in shaping the same as per the organisation's needs.

In an outcome oriented government, that focusses on effectiveness of programme, the need for it is as:

-> It ensures a balance between propriety, efficiency and effectiveness, as efficiency would also be a criterion

-> It promotes merit to the higher echelon as promotions can be based on it.

-> It inculcates the value of dilligence in public servants

-> It ensures the best usage of natural resources.

Thus a good performance management system linked to performance

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Pay and promotion is relevant.

Feasibility of peer review →

Peer review requires
- Cross functional ~~training~~ knowledge
- Presence of peers; i.e. ~~superior~~ same level officers
- Non accommodative appraisals
- 360° Feedback.

However by capacity building and cross functional training, the peer review can be worked out while giving ~~another~~ a chance to explain performance.

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4. **(b)** Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10
लोक सेवकों के हाथों में विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ एक आवश्यक बुराई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Discretionary power refers to the decision making authority in respect of which no law / rules are available.

It is required →

→ All contingent situations can not be imagined while designing laws

→ It makes the administration accommodative and responsive to public needs.

→ It trains the civil servants for managerial roles in future.

→ It is necessary to implement the laws in spirit.

It is not required →

→ Excess discretion defeats the purpose of rules / laws itself.

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-> It may lead to arbitrary actions by the public servants.

-> It may cause discriminatory actions against certain sections, undermining confidence in administration

However, though absolute discretion is neither feasible nor advisable in a democracy, a reasonable amount of discretion with a mechanism to check its arbitrary usage by the way of RTI, Citizen Charters and grievance redressal mechanism is required.

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5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए ऐतिहासिक निर्णय से ट्रांसजेंडर्स को तृतीय लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। आप भारतीय परिस्थितयों में ट्रांसजेंडर्स समुदाय के लोगों के प्रति किन अभिवृत्तियों की अनुभूति करते हैं | ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए गरिमापूर्ण जीवन निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों के संबंध मे चर्चा कीजिए।

The attitude refers to the predisposition held towards an object/person. The attitudes towards transgenders is as follows ->

-> There is a belief that they are all economically not well off

-> A notion that they are all beggars and blackmailers.

-> Questions are raised about their hygiene

-> There is a taboo associated with them and people hold a bias against them. considering their sexual orientation.

Steps for dignified life ->

-> They need to be economically

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rehabilitated and settled in public life.

→ A greater acceptance for them has to be promoted in society and awareness made about them and their issues.

→ They need to be given more public representation by reservation in educational institutions and political representation.

→ A collective social attitude towards them needs to be altered by help of community leaders, spiritual leaders

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5. (b) What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

संदेश देने वाले व्यक्ति की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ संदेश को और अधिक आग्रहपूर्ण बनाती हैं? जब ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करते हैं, तो वे ऐसा यह जानते हुए करते हैं कि उनके द्वारा किसी वस्तु का किया गया विज्ञापन, लोगों को वह वस्तु खरीदने हेतु प्रेरित करेगा। इस सन्दर्भ मे उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं?

The characteristics of ~~message~~ sender that affect persuasion are →

→ His credibility based on his trustworthiness

→ Domain knowledge of the sender

→ Attractiveness, which could be physical, attitudinal, ~~and~~ situational

→ Power held by the sender which could be rewarding, coercive, legitimate etc.

In case of celebrities, they endorse products for an endorsement fee and persuade prospective customers to buy that product, in this regard they have the following duties →

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-> They need to act responsibly in the choice of their endorsements considering they are public figures who can influence people's choices.

-> They need to endorse those products that they believe in and genuinely use.

-> They need to disclose their interest in the endorsement.

-> They should not endorse those products that go against social values. Eg-> Fairness creams, food products with health effects

-> They should also ensure that the negative effects of the product are brought to light.

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6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10
यह कहा जाता है कि बाल-श्रम किसी भी परिस्थिति में नैतिक नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप सहमत हैं? बाल-श्रम अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Child labour takes away the childhood from a child and keeps them in poverty. In this light, the arguments are →

It is unethical →

→ It deprives of childhood
→ It keeps them in low skill cycle, thus cycle of poverty
→ They are exploited both physically, mentally and at times sexually at work place.
→ They do not get proper education which is a right under article 21 A.
→ Hazardous workplaces.

It is ethical →

→ It provides the child and their family with the livehood to survive themselves.
→ It helps child learn the skills

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required for family occupation, if being employed in family workshop.

In this regard, the recent amendment to Child Labour Act makes employment of children below 14 impossible, subject to exceptions of home enterprises and television / film industry.

This ensures that most of the occupations are blocked but the exceptions may be used to subvert the law and deprive the children of childhood and education.

On the whole, the law seems to be progressive, which blocks most of the avenues and needs to be supplemented with safeguards to check misuse.

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7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

क्या भावनाएं प्रभावपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में बाधक तत्व हैं? लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotions that were earlier viewed as hindering decision making are being increasingly seen as keys to ~~der~~ effective decision making.

It is bad →

→ The logic is subverted to emotions

→ Actions become impulsive

→ Rules may be overridden.

It is essential →

→ It brings greater ethical deliberation

→ It builds trust in decision making

→ It helps in empathising with stakeholders

→ It helps in more logical reasoning if emotions are managed.

Thus, it seems that they are not that bad and are relevant

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to public services as →

→ Help in conflict management by tactfulness

→ Help in flow of communication by trust building

→ The manager can act as a change catalyst with emotional intelligence

→ It helps build social capital.

→ It helps in prioritisation of work by paying attention to all stakeholders

⇒ Thus, it seems that emotions if turned into emotional intelligence can be of immense value in public services.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

गांधीजी के सर्वोदय दर्शन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवकों के लिए सर्वोदय क्यों प्रासंगिक है?

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

आप एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं , जिसे नक्सल क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित एक परियोजना के सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। सर्वेक्षण करने और स्थानीय लोगों के दृष्टिकोण का पता लगाने के लिए प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक सूदूरवर्ती गांव आवंटित किया गया है। आपको सख्त निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उत्तरदाताओं की पहचान को परियोजना से बाहर प्रकट नहीं किया जाए। आंकड़ों को संकलित करते समय, आप एक गाँव से प्राप्त उत्तरों से उलझन में पड़ जाते हैं। आप उस गाँव हेतु नियुक्त व्यक्ति (प्वाइंट पर्सन) के साथ अगले दिन सत्यापन करने जाते हैं। आप उत्तरदाताओं की सूची में से यादृच्छिक रूप से एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि वह पहले दिए गए अपने उत्तरों का स्पष्टीकरण करे। वह कुछ भ्रमित प्रतीत होती है और न केवल स्वयं से प्रश्न पूछे जाने, वरन् सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के संबंध में जानकारी होने तक की बात भी नकारती है। आप इस तथ्य को अन्य उत्तरदाताओं से सत्यापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं और एक समान उत्तर प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया की सत्यनिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर संदेह पैदा करता है।

(a) इस परिस्थिति से सम्बंधित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप इस टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की विश्वसनीयता हेतु और निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं | ऐसे में आपके सामने संभावित विकल्प क्या हैं? उन विकल्पों के लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का उल्लेख करें | इसके साथ ही कारण को भी स्पष्ट करें।

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a) In the above case, there are issues concerning the accuracy of the social impact assessment exercise carried out, which gives rise to the following ethical issues.->

1. The accountability of the team members who conducted the survey
2. The confidence of the ~~tribal~~ local population in the administration that would be undermined, if their true views are not accommodated.
3. The issue of meeting a tight deadline versus professionalism of accuracy of the report.
4. My personal leadership skills which would be questioned, if the project is not completed on time.

b) In this case, the following options are available ->

1. Proceeding with the survey results as is -> This will have the following benefits -
- The deadline for the project would be met.

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- The staff who conducted the survey would be satisfied with my leadership.
- The administration would be satisfied by my leadership and project management.
- However, this may lead to a false report being issued which is not accommodative of the actual responses of the villagers and being a naxal area, it might flare up, undermining the confidence of people in administration. Also, if exposed it would reflect bad on the team and my part.

2. Conducting the whole survey afresh under my personal supervision →
- Here the accuracy of the facts would be established and villagers view accommodated.
- Also there would be no risk of any problems in data at a later stage
- It will boost confidence of people in administration.
- It reflects positively on my leadership

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However, it may be met with resistance from the Team and the administration. Also, it might lead to missing the hard timeline, defeating the purpose and questioning my leadership.

3. Test check for other villages →
- This will be a fact finding exercise to see if the same is experienced elsewhere
- Then asking for responses from the people who conducted the survey to explain the discrepancies.
- If they still persist, then the exercise would be conducted afresh.

This ensures that accuracy and people's confidence is maintained. At the same time, ~~be~~ unnecessary exercise of straightway conducting the whole survey will be avoided.

However, this might again be met with resistance and might cause delay if the survey has to be done again and question my leadership

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c) I will be inclined towards the third option as it combines fact finding with urgency of the project.

If the test results of other villages are found true, then the given case might be treated as an anomaly and only a fresh survey in the given village would be needed. However, if the tests show a similar result elsewhere, then I will ask for an extension of timeline, so that accurate results can be given.

This ensures –

- Urgency of timeline is not overlooked
- Accuracy of facts is established
- Confidence of people is maintained
- No. problems will occur in future
- The staff will not be as resistant as in conducting survey afresh.

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10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above?

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गजेन्द्र एक संघर्षरत फिल्म अभिनेता था। पहले तो उसे अभियुक्त बनाया गया और फिर बाद में उसे बलात्कार के आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया गया। इन आरोपों को न्यायिक पीठ ने दुर्भावना से अभिप्रेरित और झूठा पाया। इस स्थिति का सामना न कर पाने के कारण उसने अपने पेशे में परिवर्तन करते हुए आगे का जीवन निर्वाह किया। तीस वर्ष पश्चात्, उसके घनिष्ठतम मित्रों को इस घटना के बारे में पता है किन्तु उसके सहकर्मी इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं। एक दिन उत्सुकतावश वह इंटरनेट पर अपने नाम की खोज करता है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से यह पाता है दृष्टिगत तीसरी प्रविष्टि एक स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसके द्वारा सामना किए गए बलात्कार के आरोपों के बारे में एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट की है।

गजेन्द्र परेशान है; इतने वर्षों के बाद, वह इस घटना को केवल अपनी पसंद के लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट करना चाहेगा। उसने यूरोपीय न्यायालय के उस निर्णय के बारे में सुना है, जो व्यक्तियों को अपने नाम से की जाने वाली खोज संबंधी कुछ परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु सर्च इंजन को निवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है और उसी का उद्धरण देते हुए, सर्च इंजन और मीडिया आउटलेट को परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु निवेदन करता है।

क्या "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु वैध तर्क दिए जा सकते हैं? वे तर्क क्या हो सकते हैं? यदि उनकी कोई सीमाएं हैं तो वे सीमाएं क्या होंगी? ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रकरण की भांति अन्य अप्रासंगिक प्रकरणों के संबंध में क्या सर्च इंजनों का कोई दायित्व होना चाहिए?

'Right to be Forgotten' is the right of an internet user to not be tracked by the search engines and other websites and their history be

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erased from the internet. This has become crucial in sight of the increasing penetration of internet into the day to day lives and increasing reach to people.

Arguments for it ->

- Right to be forgotten in a way is a part of right to privacy which is implicit in Article 21 of the Constitution.
- ~~It might~~ If not granted, it might lead to disruption and unwarranted intrusion into the user's life, as in the present case.
- The right to ~~be~~ be forgotten also prevents the chances of being snooped upon by both the state and non state actors
- It protects the identity and preferences of a user from private players looking to exploit that data for commercial interests

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such as advertising, product sales etc.

Limitations to right to be forgotten →

→ A provision may be made for disclosure of user information by the search engine on government's request for doubtful residents.

→ Data can be used at government's request for criminal investigations

→ As no right can be absolute, this should also be subject to the limitations of state sovereignty, public order, morality etc.

→ Considering the rise of non state groups like ISIS it becomes imperative to keep a check on activities of propagandists, for which this might be curtailed.

Obligations of search engines →

→ The search engine must be made to compensate for the loss of privacy in such a case

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→ There must be criminal charges prescribed in the Information Technology Act itself to prevent any misuse of private data by search engines.

→ The engine must obtain the consent of the user prior to disclosure of his personal data to a third party.

Keeping the above, a credible right to be forgotten can be established that ensures a right to privacy while keeping it under reasonable limitations.

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11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity basec civil war going on in a regicn and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic politica repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

आप एक बहुपक्षीय मानवतावादी संगठन में शरणार्थियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। एक क्षेत्र में नस्ल आधारित गृहयुद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अभी तक, आर्थिक रूप से बेहतर स्थिति वाले पड़ोसी देशों ने आपके संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से प्रवास करने वाले लोगों के जत्थों को स्थान दिया है। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में हिंसा बढ़ गयी है और शरण चाहने वाले लोगों का प्रवाह अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है। देश अपनी सीमाओं को सील कर रहे हैं, जिससे शरणार्थी सुभेद्य स्थिति में हैं। आपको उन पड़ोसी देशों से शरणार्थियों हेतु मानवतावादी आधार पर रहने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु वार्ता के लिए भेजा गया है। वे पड़ोसी देश आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली गुट हैं। हालांकि वे निम्नलिखित आधारों पर और अधिक शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने से मना कर सकते हैं:

(a) गिरती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति करने के कारण संसाधनों की कमी।

(b) घरेलू राजनैतिक प्रभाव।

(c) पुनर्वास और अधिक अंतर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करेगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पीड़कों या अत्याचारियों को उत्तेजित करेगा।

(d) अच्छी संभावनाओं के कारण अपने मूल देश की अपेक्षा यहीं पर स्थायी रूप से बस जाना।

इन विकल्पों के विपक्ष मे दिए जाने वाले तर्क कौन से हैं, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रों को तत्काल समाधान के लिए राजी किया जा सकता है। कुछ दीर्घावधिक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए जिनका समस्या के समाधान के लिए पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

International refugee movement is a ticklish area that often becomes sensitive, as is seen recently in

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the current Syrian refugee and Rohingya refugee crises. The states where they migrate to, resist the migration and accordingly, the counter arguments could be as follows

→ The genocidal crisis is a shared burden of humanity, which must be accommodated by all.

→ The unequitable influx of refugees in certain states might destabilise the entire economic block, so everyone needs to share the burden.

→ The refugees will contribute to the local economy by providing labour force.

→ Non accommodation may create an explosive situation back at the place of ethnic war which may affect the security for these nations as well considering impact of global trade and global security.

→ The assurance that after the war,

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the refugees will be ~~repatriated~~ sent back to their home countries.

-> Also, if they do not comply they might be subjected to international sanctions and isolations on a moral front.

Long Term Measures ->

-> The international refugee convention under the UNO needs to be strengthened ~~to~~ that the signatories can not deny the entry to refugees.

-> Peace and stability in the areas of conflicts need to be ensured which is the root cause of refugee crisis.

-> The regime carrying out the ethnic war needs to be removed by the way of international cooperation, without any hegemonical interests.

-> An automatic mechanism for repatriation of refugees after the end of crisis, needs to be

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put inplace, so that no country at the time of crises is apprehensive about accommodating those fleeing their homelands.

→ Amicable relations between communities need to be established, so that such conflicts (ethnic) do not arise in the first place. This has to be focused in conflict ridden areas.

The above need to be implemented to check the refugee crises which have become more severe in recent times and have been labelled as greatest crises after the Holocaust, in terms of movement of people.

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12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

आप एक शहरी जिले में मंडल वन अधिकारी (डी.एफ.ओ.) हैं। जिले में वनाच्छादन 11 प्रतिशत कम है और इसे सरकारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया जाना है। पारिस्थितिकीय एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी अधिक संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

यद्यपि आप यह पाते हैं कि आपके मंडल (डिवीजन) में हरियाली योजना के अधीन वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1.5 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान है, लेकिन इस फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त है। चूंकि यह दिसंबर का महीना है और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार, समस्त अप्रयुक्त अनुदान सरकार को लौटा दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपको पूरी राशि लौटानी होगी।

साथ ही, मंत्रालय से इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि सरकार हरियाली योजना के अंतर्गत बजट कम करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त रह जाता है। इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि यदि आप वित्तीय वर्ष में राशि लौटाते हैं तो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में यह आपको नहीं मिलेगा और यदि मिल भी जाता है तो वह राशि बहुत कम होगी।

स्वंय के अनुसार इस स्थिति में उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के संबंध में बताएं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और अपनाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मार्ग का चयन करें।

The case pertains to using unused scheme allocation for planting trees in a given ~~tree~~ district, which involves the following issues ->

-> Efficiency in using the scheme money

-> Effectiveness in using that money

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

-> Reporting of that expenditure
-> Green cover in the area, which is required for ecological and environmental sustainability.

In this, the following options are available ->

1. Reporting true expenditure and let the government take the call ->
-> ~~It~~ I will have reported true and reflects well on ~~f~~ my honesty
-> Public resources may be used elsewhere
-> ~~It~~ However, it may lead to cutting on resources next year and the green cover for the district may not be met which currently is just 11% - Also it reflects badly on my office which has not been able to implement the scheme well.

2. Not reporting the true expenditure and showing excess utilisation ->
-> The scheme allocation for next year will not be cut.
-> It reflects well on my part

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→ The funds may be used later for the purposes of planting trees.

However this goes strictly against probity and reflects bad on my integrity. Also in future on being exposed, it may attract penal consequences.

3. Plant trees haphazardly to meet targets →

→ The targets would have been met
→ The scheme allocation in future would be maintained
→ Trees would be planted, which are required for the city.

Such an approach however does not ensure the sustainability of the trees so planted and may cause trouble for the residents. It causes lack of effectiveness ~~which ensure~~ and efficiency.

4. Making the true disclosures and making a case for retention of allocation for the scheme →

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→ The expenditure done would be correctly reported.
→ A case would have been made for retaining the allocation for the scheme.
→ ~~A~~ The sustainability of trees planted in future would be ensured.

However this carries a risk of the call being made by the government to cut the allocation for the scheme.

Considering the alternatives, I would be inclined to take the fourth route, as it maintains a balance between sustainability and probity in public administration. It ensures that a case for the scheme has been made. Also at the same time, in the remaining time, I would focus on using the funds as much as

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possible on a sustainable basis. This is imperative, considering that even the National Forest Policy aims at a 33% tree and forest cover and the district only has 11%. Cover.

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13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

आप एक नृविज्ञानी हैं और आपने वैसे जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाए हैं जो अब तक शेष मानवजति से पृथक था। नई खोजी गई जनजाति में मीडिया और शोधकर्ताओं की बढ़ती रूचि के पश्चात् भी आप अकेले ऐसे बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर वे विश्वास करते हैं। वे अपनी देवी के अनन्य उपासक हैं और आप पर विश्वास करते हुए एक दिन वे आपको एक पवित्र पहाड़ पर स्थित उसके वास स्थल पर ले जाते हैं। आप इस बात से आश्चर्यचकित हो जाते हैं कि वह पहाड़ यूरेनियम का भंडार है जिसका उपयोग ऊर्जा की कमी से जूझते आपके देश के नाभकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, आप इस बात से भी अवगत हैं कि यूरेनियम के रोडियोधर्मी होने के कारण पहाड़ के निकट जाना अत्यधिक संकटपूर्ण है। आप लोगों को इसके क्षतिकारक प्रभावों और राष्ट्र के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता के मूल्य के संबंध में समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं। चूंकि वे अभी किसी तर्क-वितर्क की मुद्रा में नहीं हैं और आपसे सविनय चले जाने को कहते हैं। आपको इस बात का भय है कि शीघ्र ही बाह्य जगत इस संबंध में जान जाएगा और सुभेद्य जनजातीय लोग अपनी भूमि से विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(a) नैतिक औचित्य और अनौचित्य के आधार पर आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदम का मूल्यांकन करें:

i. आप लोगों को संभावित परिणामों के संबंध में समझाना जारी रखेंगे और उन्हें पुनर्स्थापित होने को प्रेरित करेंगे।

ii. आप राज्य के विरुद्ध निवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आमंत्रित करेंगे और यदि राज्य निर्वासन की दिशा में बढ़ता है तो आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

iii. आप स्वयं सरकार एवं विज्ञान जगत को भंडार के संबंध में बताएंगे तत्पश्चात उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार कार्यवाही के लिए स्वंतत्र छोड़ देंगे।

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(b) अपने आपको उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित न करते हुए, उन उपायों को बताएं जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। ऐसा करने का कारण भी बताएं।

The conflict of development versus displacement often manifests itself in India and is especially relevant for the vulnerable tribals of India.

The given case pertains to such a situation. The options weigh in as follows ->

i). Convince the people myself ->

- The benefits of this are ->

-> The outsiders would not come to know about it

-> People's (tribals') confidence in me would be retained

-> By arguing about ill effects of radioactivity, I might be able to convince them

-> They would not be displaced.

However, I may not be able to convince them as they are in no mood to argue and ~~even~~ this may deprive the country of a valuable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

energy source. Also it may have ill effects on their health in the meantime.

2. Call the NGOs and file a PIL →

→ This would ensure that the tribals are not displaced

→ They (tribals) would retain their confidence in me

→ They (tribals) may get a fair deal by the way of PIL, even if they are displaced —

This however again may lead to depriving the nation of a valuable energy source and hold against the health of tribals.

3. Tell the government and let them proceed →

→ I would have done my responsibility towards the nation

→ The energy source might then be open for exploitation

→ The tribals would be rescued from the health hazard, if the government

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chooses to remove them.
→ The government would be in a position to take a better decision than me having faced such situations earlier.
However this may lead to the displacement of tribals and exploitation of their Goddess' temple held sacrosanct by them, turning them against the state. Also this will disturb the equation between tribals and me.

b) In the given situation, I will undertake the following steps →
→ I will first try to convince the tribals and take them into confidence by explaining about the ill effects of Uranium and how they will get a fair deal in the process.
Also they need to be convinced about relocation of their Goddess with them.
→ Next, I would inform the government about the existence of Uranium

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and also ask for a reasonable rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the tribals.

→ If the rehabilitation is not provided, then I will file a PIL to ensure that the tribals' interests are met.

This approach insures that the Uranium is exploited, the tribals' health is ensured and after displacement they are rehabilitated. This ensures that interest of all the stakeholders is met.

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14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. 20

अपनी बुजुर्ग मां की देखभाल के लिए विशेष छुट्टी पर रहने के पश्चात् एक कनिष्ठ कर्मी कार्य पर लौटी है। वित्तीय कारणों से उसे पूरे समय कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे अपनी मां के लिए घर पर देखभाल की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई आ रही है जिस कारण वह कई टीम बैठकों (जो प्रायः प्रति दिन, दिन के आरंभ में होते हैं) में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रही है और वह कार्यालय से घर भी जल्दी चली जाती है। वह अपने कार्य में बहुत ही सक्षम है, लेकिन उसकी अनुपस्थित उसके ऊपर और काम के बोझ तले दबे उसके सहकर्मियों के ऊपर दबाव का कार्य कर रही है। आप एक प्रबंधक हैं और आप इस बात से अवगत हैं कि इस चलन से कार्य प्रवाह पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। उसके एक पुरुष सहकर्मी ने "एक महिला का स्थान घर में होता है" जैसे ताने भी मारने आरंभ कर दिये हैं और वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकने वाले प्रत्येक अवसर के संबंध मे कमजोर बना रहा है जिससे वह और भी गहन तनाव का अनुभव कर रही है।

सभी मानवीय पहलुओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, इन परिस्थितयों मे टीम का कार्य प्रभावित न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगें?

The above case pertains to a conflict between the values of compassion and professionalism on the manager's part.

The value of compassion demands that the junior staff member be excused for her performance considering her circumstances and be supported financially and

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psychologically.

However, professionalism demands that all team members be treated equally and burden of work be equally shared. Also that breach in organisationally acceptable behaviours such as arriving late and leaving early be taken seriously.

In the given situation, then the following steps will be taken by me to strike a balance between the 2 values →

→ She should be offered financial support in the form of advance pay or loan to engage a nurse to care for her mother, so that she can focus on work.

→ If that is not possible, then I will excuse her for leaving before time considering that she is otherwise a good performer.

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-> I will provide the team that she works in, supplementary human resources, so that the performance of the team does not suffer and other colleagues do not feel overburdened.

-> If arranging additional resources is not possible, then I will look for a replacement for her in urgent projects, so that the performance does not suffer.

-> The male member who makes disparaging comments needs to be explained her situation and asked to mend his ways. If he still persists, then I will take disciplinary action against him.

-> Also, the female staff member needs to be explained that the favour being extended is only exceptional and the organisation does not discriminate between staff

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based on gender. So after her mother is well, such performance will not be accepted.

This approach will ensure that a humanitarian view is taken and the performance of the team is not made to suffer.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 705)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSH GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	RN	Date	27/9/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
8. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Bocklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

The Indo-Islamic architecture that started in the Sultanate era but reached its zenith under the Mughals incorporates the genius of Indian (Hindu) and Muslim styles as ->

Muslim Elements->

- No human/animal figures as is prohibited by Islam
- Introduction of true arch and dome
- Massive structures with large compounds especially in mosques for community prayers unlike private prayer by Hindus
- Introduction of Minar for Azaan and Mehraab for Sajdas.
- Floral patterns and geometric patterns for decoration.

Hindu Elements->

- Incorporated the typical inverted lotus petals design on dome. Eg -> Taj Mahal
- Started using the top decoration piece that resembled the Stupikas of Hindu temples.

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- Many structures that were built on the existing Indian structures like the Adhai Din ~~ka~~ ka Jhopra incorporated the existing Indian carvings.
- Indian designs such as Swastika and the Tantrik star came to be used in the panel decoration. Eg -> Buland Darwaza.
- Chhajjas or parapets is an essential Indian architectural feature. Eg - Sikander Lodhi's tomb
- Indian materials such as white marble, red sandstone came to be used in the construction, not used in Islamic architecture elsewhere.

Thus it is a true symbol of the composite culture that evolved during the period.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.

"मुग़ल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

The Mughal paintings started in Humayun's era, who brought 2 Persian artists with him - Abdus Samad & Mir Syed. It developed into a school that assimilated Indian, European & Persian elements and produced miniatures, portraits and even murals at Fatehpur Sikri of high quality.

European → The Persian painting borrowed heavily from the European style and incorporated the line and color style from them. Later in Jahangir's time, English painters visited his court and found patronage with the Mughal, thus influencing it further.

Persian → The basic style of painting remained Persian, with the colour scheme and spatial depiction being characteristic of the Persian style. The themes of the court and hunting scenes had the Mughal touch. Also the progenitors of this school were Persians brought by Humayun. Miniatures also had Persian tales as themes.

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Indian → In the miniature paintings, many a time, the themes were Indian, borrowing from Ramayana, Mahabharata and the local folk lores. It also borrowed some elements from the local style of 'Chaur Panchashika' and the Jain miniatures. Later the artists that evolved were local and they also painted Indian scenery.

Thus the Mughal paintings were a happy blend of 3 great painting traditions and become the reason for their fame.

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3. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss.
शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्य-कला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra is an ancient treatise on dancing and it prescribes the grammar for the same. The classical dances borrow heavily from them and are very much based on the same still.

Classical dances like Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Odishi, ~~[illegible]~~ still strictly follow the concepts of 'Mudra', 'Laya', 'Tala' and 'Bhava' as prescribed in the treatise. Also, other classical dances such as Sattriya, Manipuri and Kathak derive their basic dance grammar from it.

However, Indian dancing is not strictly according to it as-)

-) The folk dances of India are less about grammar and more about impulsive energy.

-) Even in classical dances like Kathak, various 'Gharanas' evolved incorporating religional influences in the art and at times also incor-

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-porate folk elements in them.

- Dances like Kuchipudi that evolved later in the 17th-18th century do not follow the dance rules strictly.

- Also, dances inspired by the Bhakti cult, i.e. Manipuri and Sattriya are more about devotion and less about a terse performance. They embody grace rather than stiffness.

Thus it can be said that though Natya Shastra has been a heavy influence on Indian dancing, but still it doesnt command exact compliance in the Indian dancing today.

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4. "Pali and Prakrit literature playec an important role in ancient India'. Explain.

"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें।

Pali and Prakrit were the ancient languages that were used by the masses because Sanskrit was a language of the elite, also called 'Devabhasa' for the same reason.

The literature written in Pali and Prakrit played an important role as:

→ Pali literature, primarily the Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka helped in the propagation of tenets of Buddhism to the masses.

→ Prakrit literature in a similar way helped in the propagation of Jainism which at its beginning was confined to a small group of people.

→ The literature also comprised of secular subjects, like the text Gaha Sattasai by Hala, that ~~explained~~ explored the dimension of love.

→ Because, Pali and Prakrit were the language of the masses, they helped in bringing the ~~classical~~ Sanskrit Indian literature

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to them, like the 'Paum Cheriyu' which was a Prakrit rendition of Ramayana that they had no access to earlier.
-> Prakrit and Pali literature later inspired the Jain and Pala miniature paintings.

Thus it can be said that the 2 languages' literature played an important role in ancient India.

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5. Business groups in colon al India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.
औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और कॉंग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

The Indian business group evolved largely on their own and without the support of British capital. That became the reason for their pragmatic approach and not playing second fiddle to either the British or the nationalists. The pioneers of India in business included JRD Tata, GD Birla, Purshottamdas and the like.

Independent of British →

- They helped in the development of a critique of the colonial economics which was used by nationalists
- They supported the civil disobedience movement and criticised the government for its repression
- They helped the underground movement of 1942 by providing shelter, money and transport.
- The British when urged them to form a class group with Europeans they refused

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acknowledging their long-term interest with the nationalists.

- They had a pragmatic approach to capitalism and socialism, as seen in 1944 Bombay Plan that "balanced the 2.

Pragmatic towards the movement

→ They believed that a long term mass movement was not in their favour as - It ~~created~~ disrupted the day to day operations.

- It might lead to excess radicalisation and thus hurt their interests.

Due to this, they did not support the Non Cooperation movement and even criticized Nehru in the Bombay Declaration of 1936 after he gave an excessively radical speech.

Thus though pragmatic, they can be seen as supportive of the Congress and thus equidistant of both the British and the Congress.

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6. The Treaty of Basseir proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

The ~~third~~ second Anglo Maratha War that lasted from 1803 to 1805 turned to be a watershed moment in Indian history as it effectively ended the Maratha claim of an all India power and the only dominant claimant to the Indian subcontinent left after the war were British.

When Lord Wellesley asked Peshwa Baji Rao II for a subsidiary alliance, he refused. Later a feud emerged between the Peshwa and the Holkars as the Peshwa had a Holkar chieftain killed. Fearing war, the Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British. After that a war erupted between the Marathas (Holkar, Scindhias and Bhosles) on one side and the British and Peshwa on the other. This had the following consequences

⇒ The combined Maratha forces were

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defeated, thus ending their all India power status.

→ Peshwa become a subsidiary ally of the British, thus ending Maratha supremacy in the Deccan.

→ British emerged as the supreme power in the subcontinent that could form an empire.

→ Maratha forces were weakened for future wars, as was to be proven in the III Anglo Maratha Wars.

Thus it indeed was a watershed moment.

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7. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Swadeshi movement was launched in 1905 in opposition to the Partition of Bengal and approved of by the INC in its ~~Calcutta~~ Benaras session. Also in the Benaras session of 1905, it was resolved to establish the Swadeshi Prachaarani Samiti.

Gandhian Techniques →

- The technique of boycott of British manufactured goods be it cloth, liquor or utensils was promoted which was to be later used on a mass scale by Gandhi
- The technique of using 'Indian made goods only', i.e. Swadeshi was promoted which led to the establishment of many new units like P C Ray's Bengal Chemical Factory. This was given a new life as 'homespun only' by Gandhi.
- The technique of protest and people's participation got evolved here, which was used by Gandhi later on a mass scale.
- Swadeshi samiti's established a rural link

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These led to a dip in the sale of British goods, with government having to resort to promotion of sales.

Innovative Techniques →

→ Rakhi tying, symbolising unity as a form of protest against the partition

→ Observing fasts in protest was evolved.

→ Swadeshi songs by Rabindranath Tagore became the music of the nationalists of all hues.

→ Dips in Ganga as a symbolic protest.

→ Swadeshi education was given a promotion as an alternative to the British one.

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8. The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate.
ग़दर क्रान्ति में न केवल ब्रिटिशों की शस्त्र शक्ति और उनके सांगठनिक बल बल्कि उनके शासन के वैचारिक बुनियाद को कमतर आंका गया। ऐसा तर्क दिया गया है कि ग़दर क्रांतिकारियों ने व्यर्थ ही ये लड़ाई लड़ी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The Ghadar Movement was a revolutionary movement started by Punjabis in West Coast of USA with the objective of overthrowing of British by armed struggle.

They understood the British →

The British empire was run in India on the myths that →
- British were here developing India
- British were invincible.

The Ghadarites struck at the first myth by publishing an 'expose' of the British empire, which was a ~~Bro~~ nationalist critique of British Colonial economics. Also they wanted to show the people that the British were not invincible by the way of an armed struggle.

For this they toured India extensively, met Indians in local fairs to convince them of the same. ~~Lo it~~ ~~Can be so~~ Also they appointed Rash Behari as their leader after Bohan Singh's arrest

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as a symbolic gesture.

They underestimated ->

- They were probably driven by the logic that because of World War I, the British would not be able to pay adequate attention
- They were also driven by the sentiment of 'Komagata Maru' incident.
- They estimated that the Indian masses were ready for an attack which was not the case.
- They did not think that they would be checked at the very borders of India.

So in all, it can be said that though they understood the ideology of British but ~~a~~ underestimated their might.

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9. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

Press did in fact play an important role in the Indian national movement which was pioneered by James Hickey in India. It played the following roles →

- It helped in exposing corruption of the public officials. Eg → James Hickey's expose of Warren Hastings
- It helped in expressing public anger against officials. Eg → S N Bannerjee's writings against a British judge in the Bengalee.
- It helped in the mobilisation of masses by the nationalists, who used newspapers as mouthpiece to propagate their ideology. Every major leader and party had its own paper. Eg → 'Young India' by Gandhi, 'Comrade' by Jinnah
- It served as a medium of political participation by the way of reading newspapers in rural areas by the way of

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one person reading out the paper to others, followed by discussions.

- It helped Indians be introduced with ideas of the West and important developments across the world which led to further politicisation.
- It helped the reformers creating awareness against social evils.
Eg → Samvad Kaumudi by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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10. Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy the unity of India. But India dealt with it in an exemp ary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate and consequently suffered. Comment.

एक समय भाषा के मुद्दे के कारण भारत की एकता के नष्ट होने का ख़तरा उत्पन्न हो गया था, किन्तु भारत ने आदर्श रीति से इस मुद्दे को सुलझाया, जिसका अनुसरण इसके पड़ोसी न कर सके और परिणामतः उन्हें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। टिप्पणी करें।

India is a mega diverse country when it comes to languages and has 22 languages recognised in the constitution itself and about 1600 in all.

It is in this context that many leaders of the just independent India feared that it could be a divisive force, including Nehru. It was apprehended that making linguistic states could lead to Balkanisation of the country. This was further supported by the linguistic riots happening in Bombay, ~~to~~ Madras and elsewhere. ~~So the apprehension was~~

However, the states were reorganised on linguistic lines as per the Fazl Ali Commission's report of 1956 using 'One state, one language' and not 'One language one state'. The result was that →

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→ It curbed the fear of domination by majority of the linguistic minorities.
→ It brought functional politics closer to people.
→ It gave them the opportunity to preserve their culture on the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' and not assimilation.
→ Led to building of trust in the Indian Union. Thus the people were happy being Tamils while being Indian.

Compared to our neighbours, ~~Bangladesh~~ Pakistan where the domination of Urdu speaking elite dominated the East Bangla speaking populace that led to a split in 1971 and Sri Lanka where the 'Sinhala only' became a major reason for civil war, it can be said that 'Unity in Diversity' and not assimilation did work for India.

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11. Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss the statement in the context of post-independence environmental movements in India.
भारतीय पर्यावरणवाद पाश्चात्य पर्यावरणवाद से गुणात्मक रूप से भिन्न है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता पश्चात होने वाले पर्यावरण संबंधी आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

Indian environmentalism goes long back in Indian history with concepts like 'Van Devata', 'Sacred Groves'.

The post independence environmental movements arose due to ->
- A concern for nature
- Attachment of the people to the forests
- Displacement of people due to the destruction of forests, especially tribal people.

Compared to India, in West the movements arose primarily for the concerns for pollution and human health. Eg -> The Greenpeace which started as a movement arose due to high pollution levels.

In India since 1947, environmental movements have been ->
- Chipko movements in Himalyan Hills inspired by a similar one in Rajasthan
- Appiko movement in South inspired by the Chipko Movement.

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- The movement in Odisha against the tribal displacement by mineral extraction in the area.

Another important observation is that in many movements in India, the women have been at forefront as in Chipko movement and in many tribal movements because they are the group that is affected the most by degradation of environment.

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12. The framing of a uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment to secularism and modernisation. Critically analyse the statement in the light of post-independent developments in India.
समान नागरिक संहिता का निर्माण धर्मनिरपेक्षता और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की अग्नि-परीक्षा है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात की गतिविधियों के आलोक में उक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Article 44 of the Constitution asks the state to ~~enforce~~ strive for a uniform civil code, which is based on the principle that civil relations between individuals should be governed on uniform lines, as was reiterated by the Supreme Court recently.

Why Required →

→ ~~It~~ One land one law serves as the basis of equality between communities.
→ It serves as a basis for women empowerment, as was seen with Hindu Code Bill

Developments →

A move to implement a uniform civil code ~~took~~ place under Nehru with the Hindu Code Bill that not only governed the Hindus, but also Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists. The same was heavily criticised by orthodox Hindus who objected to the marriage laws, divorce laws and giving property rights to women. ~~How~~ This led to delaying

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of the same and the Prime Minister staking his position for the same. The bill was finally implemented ~~by~~ in 4 parts after Nehru got a stronger mandate and was supported by Ambedkar.

A criticism has been that a uniform civil code, should also cover the Muslims but the same could not be done considering the polarised atmosphere of the time and the minorities who feared domination in a Hindu India, so it will be done when they are ready.

An opportunity that came in the form of the Shah Bano case was however turned down by the ruling dispensation, that earned the ire of the majority conservatives.

However, the code must be on radar and should be implemented without giving in to political considerations.

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13. 'Dalit Movements for empowerment of dalits in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics.' Discuss.

'स्वतंत्र भारत में दलित सशक्तिकरण हेतु हुए दलित आन्दोलनों का उद्देश्य अनिवार्य रूप से चुनावी राजनीति के माध्यम से राजनीतिक पैठ को अंजाम देना है।' चर्चा करें।

Dalits were the downtrodden castes of Hindu society who have been discriminated against since antiquity. The problem with their assertion of rights is that the Dalits are not a geographically contiguous community, like the scheduled Tribes who could assert for a separate state like Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand.

In Independent India, the collective asset available to them is 'reservation' in public jobs that have been used by many Dalits for their upliftment.

Also, Dalit movements like the Bahujan Samaj later went on to capture political power directly and many mainstream political parties started wooing the Dalit voters that turned them into effective blocks.

Some movements like the 'Dalit Panthers' have also taken to revolution

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ways for their upliftment.

Another feature has been the enmasse conversions which were started by Dr Ambedkar, wherein, large numbers turned to Buddhism in 195:

Thus its not just about political space but Dalit movements are finding many ways to come out of deprivations of Dalits.

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14. "India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one." In light of the given statement, trace the roots of Nehru's tribal policy and also outline the basic features of his policy in brief.

"भारत उन्हें न केवल एक संरक्षक शक्ति बल्कि एक मुक्तिदायी शक्ति प्रतीत होनी चाहिए." उक्त कथन के आलोक में नेहरु की जनजातीय नीति की मौलिक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करें और संक्षेप में उनकी नीति की आधारभूत विशेषताओं को दर्शाएं।

In independent India, the 2 policies suggested for tribals were →

→ Leaving them on their own - which would not be acceptable

→ Assimilating them - which would be a great loss of tribal culture.

Thus Mr Nehru arrived at his 'Tribal Panchsheel' policy which was based on anthropologists' study of the Tribals and incorporated the statement that 'India is a liberating and protecting force'.

Features of the policy →

1. Relying on tribal genius for their development i.e. using ~~tribals~~ tribals for their good.
2. Protection and development of tribal languages.
3. No over administration of tribal areas; i.e. autonomy to tribal polity manifesting in form of Schedule V & VI

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4. Protection and patronage of the state for their welfare

5. Recognition of forests and land rights of the tribals, that manifested in form of the Forests Rights Act.

These principles formed the basis of a happy union of the tribals with India.

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15. Briefly discuss the evolution of Socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also comment on the success of Second International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

19वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में समाजवाद के उद्भव पर संक्षिप्त चर्चा प्रस्तुत करें। यूरोप में देशों के बीच आपसी प्रतिद्वंद्विता पर नियंत्रण पाने में द्वितीय इंटरनेशनल की सफलता पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

Socialism as a concept is aimed towards reduction of inequalities and so creating a more just society.

Evolution → With the advent of industrial revolution in 1750s in Britain, industrial capitalism flourished

↓

Industrial Capitalism led to reduction in labour wages to maximise profits

↓

It led to abhorrent working ~~ser~~ conditions for the labourers ~~and~~ and led to practices like child labour on industrial scale

↓

This led to the exploitation of the working class, that reached its peak in the early 19th century

↓

Initial resistance movements like the 'Luddite' movements failed to achieve much but the emergence of Karl Marx in 1850s proved to be the turning point and defined and propagated Communism ~~and~~

↓

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In view of the radical trends of communism, the concept of socialism emerged to create a more just society, as seen in the Factories Act of 1861 doing away some atrocities of capitalism.

II International →

It initially took the stand of 'War Against War' saying that the inter country rivalries of Europe are an outcome of their imperialist rivalries and so it is the duty of the working class and the proletariat to ~~defend~~ resist war

However, with the outbreak of World war I, which happened despite the protests by the working class, the working classes joined and supported their respective nations in the war. The conflicts of Europe culminated into war that the second International could not prevent.

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16. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.
'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

The Fascist regime in Italy and the Nazi regime of Germany had many similarities as->
-> Both curbed ~~free~~ civil liberties
-> Both used force and were expansionist,
-> Both undertook a political purge to check resistance
-> Both had an illegitimate force i.e. 'The Blackshirts' in Italy and the 'Gestappo' of Germany
-> Both emerged around the same time and led their countries to war.
-> Both glorified their ancient civilisation
The Difference->

However it has been said that the Nazi regime was the most brutal one in history and differed from the Italian fascism in the following ways->

-> The Nazis used aggressive racism and believed in the superiority of their race over all others
-> They believed in exterminating certain

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communities like the Jews, the Rhomes etc, who did not suit the German mould.

-> ~~They~~ The Nazis were especially opposed to communism and Russians, who Hitler felt needed to be eliminated.

-> The Nazis organised large labour camps and conducted Holocausts in concentration camps which was not the case with Italy.

Thus same in some respects, the systems varied in others.

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17. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

The continental system by Napoleon aimed at isolating Britain from the rest of Europe and involved the economic isolation of Britain and continuous wars.

The Positives →

→ It did weaken Britain economically, that she could not trade with the rest of Europe.

→ USA gained at the cost of Britain, supplying to other nations

→ France won the initial wars conducted by Napoleon in the continental policy.

The Negatives →

→ The isolation of Britain, weakened the French economy too which got substantial foreign reserves from it.

→ The continuous wars by Napoleon earned him enemies all across Europe viz Austria, Prussia, Russia. It also weakened the economy further.

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-> Napolean's violation of Spanish sovereignty turned this friendly nation into an enemy.

-> His tussle with ~~Europe~~ Russia over a marriage proposal, made Siberia the graveyard for 2/3 of his army, after which he saw successive defeats at European and British hands.

Though the policy did both good and bad for France but on the whole it seems to have done him more bad than good.

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18. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.

सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

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19. British decolonisation process has been markedly different from the French decolonisation process. Do you agree? Analyse.
उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की ब्रितानी प्रक्रिया फ्रांस द्वारा उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया से स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न रही है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? विश्लेषण करें।

The process of British decolonisation started with Egypt after World War 1 and gained momentum after World War 2, while the French decolonisation happened mainly after world war 2.
The 2 share the following similarities →
→ It happened mostly after World War 2 as the economies had weakened.
→ Both happened in succession of a few years with some exceptions like Hong Kong.
→ In Africa, there was a continuous decolonisation that reached its peak in 1960.

However the processes were different in the following senses →
→ The French in many cases tried to recapture their lost colonies of World War 2 but, it did not so happen with the British. Eg → Malaya

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-> The British process can be said to be top down while the French process gave in to popular demands many a time. Eg -> Algerian plebiscite under Charles De Gaulle.

-> The French left ~~it, to~~ their colonies more 'impoverished' than the British. Eg -> Vietnam

-> The British formed a 'Commonwealth' as a goodwill gesture and discussing common issues

-> Some French decolonisations turned into long wars. Eg -> Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos

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20. Even before he had accepted the peace terms at the end of Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein began his next act of aggression. Elaborate.
ईरान-इराक युद्ध के अंत में शान्ति शर्तों को स्वीकार करने से पूर्व ही सद्दाम हुसैन ने आक्रमण की अगली कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी थी। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Iran Iraq war erupted in the 1980s with Saddam Hussain going on the offensive on Iraq and allegedly used chemical weapons supplied by the West.

The ceasefire to this war was organised by the West and immediately after this war, Saddam Hussein's ~~Iraq~~ troops started occupying Kuwait.

After some time, Iraq completely occupied Kuwait, which was a strong ally of the USA. This act of agression was not taken kindly to by the USA and it turned into a full blown war which is known as the Gulf War of 1990-91, wherein he lost.

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21. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.

"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalisation is the process of linking the nation to the world and thereby integrating the same into the world order.

A trend ~~tu~~ towards uniformity →

→ In the Indian context, there has been a trend towards homogenisation of food, clothing based on western lines, alluded to as McDonaldisation of Indian food and cloth.

→ The festivals of India have been altered with Chinese lighting for Diwali and Valentine's day being celebrated in India Also Diwali being celebrated in New York.

→ The global economic crisis also come to hurt India, as happened in 2008 and recently with the Chinese stock market crash.

→ The economic policies of a nation, come to ~~B~~ affect us. Eg → The US Federal Bank's interest rate policy causes def fluctuation in India.

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→ We are going towards a trend of westernization as has been argued by many and giving up on Indian culture and values.

Not that Uniform →

→ At a closer observation, one sees that even the menu of a global restaurant is altered to suit Indian tastes.

→ Indian products are finding global markets and even Indian culture is being exported.

→ In the era of globalisation, the cultural identity has come to be asserted more forcefully.

→ Indian capitalists have been exposed to global best practices which has helped them strengthen their own businesses.

→ The values and the family structure though altered has not been completely lost.

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22. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem.

भारत में अत्याधिक शिशु मृत्यु दर के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण कौन से हैं? भारतीय महिलाओं पर इनके पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा करें। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा करें।

Reasons for high IMR ->

-> Malnutrition of the ~~wo~~ nursing mother and the child

-> Non institutional deliveries

-> Neglect of the girl child

-> Lack of sanitation and clean drinking water that causes diseases like rotavirus infections

-> High prevalence of pollutants and their effects.

-> Poverty.

Implications for women ->

-> It affects their mental well being

-> It affects their physical health as they are forced to reproduce more.

-> It leads to further neglect of girl child, as the limited resources are directed to the male child.

Steps by Government ->

-> There has been a push towards institutional deliveries

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→ Schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, ~~National Deus~~ Midday meal scheme, National Iron Mission are directed towards ~~ed~~ nutrition

→ Schemes like National Deworming mission to check worm infections

→ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Drinking Water Program to improve sanitation and water.

→ ASHAs and NRHM and baby friendly Hospitals to provide medical support.

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23. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?
भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

Problems faced by informal sector workers in India are multifarious, some of which are →

→ Lower wages compared to formal sector perpetuating poverty.

→ No social security nets to fall back on

→ Lack of skills that restrict their movement to formal sector

→ Lack of education which restricts their mobility

→ Labour laws that prevent the industries employing informal labour from going formal to employ labour on a large scale.

→ High prevalance of diseases because of poverty and being restricted to certain pockets →

Steps by Government →

→ The government has launched new social security schemes like PMJJY, PMSBY and pension schemes like APY

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→ A health cover has been designed for them under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

→ Informal Workers' Welfare Act 2009 had been passed and various amendments to the Contract Labour Regulation Act and the Minimum Wages Act has taken place.

→ Various self employment schemes and self help groups are being promoted by the government.

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24. Social determinants of malnutrition in India necessitate a multi-pronged approach to tackle the problem. Comment.
भारत में कुपोषण की समस्या के सामाजिक निर्धारकों से निपटने हेतु बहु-आयामी उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। टिप्पणी करें।

Malnutrition is a chronic problem in India and still about 50% of kids in India are under nutritioned as per a UNESCO report. It is determined by →

→ Income levels
→ Dietary preferences
→ Sanitary conditions which might cause worms in the gastric pipe leading to unabsorption of food.
→ Lack of awareness about the right nutrition
→ Lack of availability of nutritious food in a given area.

To counter these, it thus requires a multipronged approach that ~~uncor~~ takes into fold, -

→ The community
→ Targets the chronic undernourished area
→ ~~Beds~~ Improving sanitation and drinking water facilities

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→ A directed ~~income~~ poverty alleviation program for malnutrition

→ Further action on the nutrition front to check silent hunger by micro nutrient management

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25. While democratic institutions in India have led to changes in the caste structure, these changes have at best led to only partial re-distributive outcomes for the backward castes. Discuss.

लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं ने भारत की जातिगत सरंचना में परिवर्तन किये हैं, परन्तु इन परिवर्तनों ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए केवल आंशिक पुनर्वितरक के रूप में ही परिणाम ही दिए हैं। चर्चा करें।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 706)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSH GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	R N	Date	3/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. Even though the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is an accelerated effort towards financial inclusion, mere opening of bank accounts will not transform into financial inclusion in India. Analyse.

   यद्यपि प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में एक त्वरित प्रयास है, लेकिन केवल बैंक खाते खोलना भारत में आर्थिक समावेशन में परिवर्तित नहीं हो पायेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is an ambitious financial inclusion scheme aimed at targeting households as the base for financial inclusion. It boasts of having opened 17 crore accounts mobilising ₹ 23000 crores worth of deposits so far and is seen as a transformative drive.

The Transformative Power →

→ Prior to the scheme, 60% of household did not have access to formal banking

→ The accounts provide the households access to formal credit and also a facility of an overdraft in the second phase.

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-> Various social security schemes such as the PMJJY, PMSBY and the Atal Pension Yojana have been linked to it.

-> The accounts can be leveraged for direct benefits transfers to provide cash to the non included.

-> The scheme also leverages the banking correspondent model to ~~leverage~~ reach the geography throughout.

-> It will help the included to mobilize savings and contribute to the economy

Not so Transformative ->

-> The ~~cash~~ usage limits on the accounts opened prohibit the large scale transfer of funds to and from the accounts.

-> The provision of micro insurance is thought of as ~~too~~ meagre an amount and also the social security schemes might not reach those, who do not have these accounts.

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-> There is an apprehension that due to lack of financial literacy, these accounts might not be operational for long.

-> Lack of services like PoS and ATM in villages will further restrict their usage.

-> The problem of duplicate accounts poses questions on actual inclusion

-> The credit might not be actually available as the account holders might still not be able to meet the banking lending criteria

-> The scheme does not provide any deposit / investment avenues.

However, it can be said that it is a positive step towards inclusion and should further be pushed by the way of account duplication elimination, provision of investment avenues and promotion of financial literacy, so that a common account holder can really be financially included.

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2. Discuss the importance of unorganised sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में असंगठित क्षेत्र के महत्व की चर्चा करें। देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र के सम्मुख आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का परीक्षण करें।

The unorganised sector is the informal sector where the enterprises are not registered and the employment is informal in nature. India being a developing economy, it plays an important role as-)

i) As per the Sengupta Committee it accounts for about 92% employment of the workforce.

ii) It contributes about 45% to the manufacturing output of the country by the way of MSMEs ~~and agriculture~~

iii) It also accounts for about 40% to the ~~ex~~ manufactured exports of the country.

iv) It's a crucial source of livelihood especially for the unskilled labour

v) It dominates certain sectors like food processing, food production, textiles, spare parts etc.

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However this sector is characterised by problems like -
- Lack of skills in labour
- Lack of social security nets for workers
- No economies of scale
- Low productivity
- Less capacity addition capability by infrastructure
- Its not covered in tax net.

Government measures →

- The government has reserved certain sectors exclusively for them, like the handloom sector or the food processing units like flour making
- MUDRA bank to support new ones
- The government has initiated Cluster development to help them with infrastructure under the "Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20
- social security schemes like PMJJY, PMSBY have been launched
- A health insurance cover is provided under the RSBY as per the Unorganised Sector Worker Act 2008

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-> A skill development policy has been formulated, taking cognizance of the present skill level of the labour.
-> Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana aims to further strengthen their skills and employability.
-> Lawyers for patent filing have been appointed to protect their IPR.

However the steps must be supported with steps like access to patent pools, holistic financial support, considering the challenges faced by them and the focus should be on improving their productivity by capital expenditure and capital upgradation, using the Technology Upgradation Fund.

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3. "Labour reforms are often cited as the key to unlock the potential of Indian economy." In this context discuss the importance of labour reforms in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government recently in this regard.
"श्रम सुधारों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की क्षमताओं को खोलने की कुंजी के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है।" इस सन्दर्भ में, भारत में श्रम सुधारों के महत्व पर चर्चा करें और सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों के रेखांकित करें।

India started off on developing a 'socialistic pattern of society' but the labour laws imposed over the years kept adding to the cumulative stock, becoming cumbersome. ① The labour certainly needs protection from exploitative practices and in this context, the importance of labour reform is →

→ There are 44 central and about 160 state laws that want compliance, so too many.

→ Indian labour laws are time based and not productivity based unlike China

→ They impose restrictions on firing of employees to ~~check~~ keep the structure efficient.

→ The present laws do not cover the informal sector and about 5% only. Its quoted by many as over pro-

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- lection to flow at the cost of many

→ It gives as high bargaining power in the hands of TUs that often turn disruptive as in case of Munnar agitation

→ There is an allegation that it tends to keep the organisations small and informal to avoid compliance.

~~→ The~~

Government Measures →

The government has taken some steps to check some of these OS →

→ The 44 central laws have been divided into 4 labour codes for the compliance ease

→ A Shram Suvidha Portal for single window compliance has been started.

→ A system of self certification has been brought in to do away 'Inspector Raj'

→ The Industrial Relations Code proposes increasing the TU formation requirement to 100 workers

→ It also gives flexibility to fire workers to organisation employing 300 workers

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-> The mobility of labour is sought to be enhanced by the way of a Universal Labour Identification Number for PF transfers

-> More social security has been introduced for workers.

The reforms though a good start, must be implemented carefully to check the problem of casualisation, non regularisation and firing at will. Also the reforms need to be aimed at productivity and not time punching and that it does not lead to worker exploitation.

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4. MUDRA bank has been termed as a game changer for micro finance sector in the country. What are the objectives of MUDRA Bank? Is there a need of such an institution when there already are multiple schemes and institutions operating for the same purpose?
मुद्रा बैंक को देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त (माइक्रो फाइनांस) क्षेत्रक में परिदृश्य परिवर्तक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। मुद्रा बैंक के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ? जब पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य हेतु अनेकों योजनायें और संस्थाएं कार्यरत हैं तो क्या ऐसी किसी संस्था की कोई आवश्यकता है ?

The MUDRA Bank was recently introduced by the government to promote entrepreneurship in the country with the following objectives ->

- Refinancing of the micro finance ~~usco~~ institutions.
- Promotion of technology upgradation in small businesses
- Social inclusion by the way of special emphasis on businesses run by SC/ST,
- Providing an ecosystem for entrepreneurial development in the country
- Help in project evaluation and finance.

We need the Bank ->

The current problems faced by Micro finance Institutions like -

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- Low capitalisation levels
- stressed balance sheets due to rising NPAs
- Low amount of credits offered
- Unequal geographical distribution
- single product offers without considering the needs of the borrower.

These can be solved by the way of a holistic credit refinancing focusing on geographic equity.

We do not need the Bank →

- Currently bodies like SIDBI, NABARD are working in their respective fields with similar objectives as the MUDRA bank
- It will cause credit bubbles by overlap
- It will lead to fragmentation of funding for the microfinance purpose
- It does not have a new source of funding and will only be financed from the shortfalls of PSL lending.

However, we must note that the present bodies do not have a

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specific focus on social inclusion and are already resource constrained. In this light, the introduction of the bank seems to be the right step; and cautiously has been started as apart of SIDBI to avoid fragmentation and overlaps.

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5. Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue?

परिवहन का सस्ता और प्रभावी साधन होने के बाद भी, माल-भाड़े में सड़क परिवहन के सापेक्ष रेलवे का अंश लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, इसके कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। उच्च गति माल गलियारा (फ्रेट कॉरिडोर) किस सीमा तक इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Railways are an efficient mode of transport that form the backbone of freight movement and public transport, but their share in transport has been going down in India due to the following -

- There is an underinvestment in railways by the government which is causing congestion of tracks.
- The track length has remained stagnated.
- Their freight rates are used to cross subsidise the public transport which raises the cost of transport making roads more favourable.
- Due to overcrowding of main track lines, the speed of transport has reduced.

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- The freight and ~~public~~ passenger tracks are not separated, thereby adding to further congestion for both.

DFCs →

In this context, the introduction of the high speed freight corridors seems like a positive step as it will

- Help in track decongestion
- Increase the speed of freight movement
- ~~Will~~ Increase the freight carriage capacity
- Increase the share of railways in freight movement.
- Increase the public and private investment in railways, which are starved of funds.
- Will help in cutting inflation by reducing transport costs.

However, the corridors alone can not solve the problems, as they still do not address the problem of cross subsidisation and political

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populism in railway investment

Thus along with the corridors supportive measures should be introduced to bring the railway share in transport back on track which has fallen rapidly since 1990.

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6. What are Offshore Rupee Bonds? Giving examples, discuss their benefits with regards to mobilisation of resources for domestic sector. Also, comment on their role in internationalisation of Indian Rupee.

ऑफ-शोर *रुपया बांड* क्या होते हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, घरेलु क्षेत्र के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संदर्भ में उनके लाभों की चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रूपये को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देने में उनकी भूमिका पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

Offshore Rupee Bonds are the ₹ denominated debt instruments (bonds) issued abroad by entities to mobilise resources. Eg → The World Bank along with the Axis Bank recently issued ₹ 1000 Crore worth 'Masala Bonds' in international market. They are of the same type as the Dim Sum bonds issued by Chinese Companies and are used for project financing.

It offers the following benefits →

1. It passes the exchange risk from the borrowing Indian entity to the investor (lendor)
2. It offers the opportunity to borrow at lower rates compared to Indian markets.

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3. It helps a new player gain recognition in the Indian market
4. It finds a ready market, as the investor can comfortably invest in Indian market without getting registered
5. It brings in resources for investment.
6. It will help in internationalising ₹.

Internationalising Indian Rupee →

The bond will bring recognition to the Indian Rupee in the international market and their secondary trade abroad will help in promoting ~~the~~ ₹ denominated exchange.

This if consciously promoted along with measures like the BRICS currency exchange mechanism can increase the acceptability of ₹ as a currency of exchange and become a hard currency which will

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save us considerable foreign exchange.

But at the same time, if the bond fails to attract buyers, due to reasons associated with the issuer, it will bring bad reputation to the Indian Rupee.

On the whole, it seems it will benefit the internationalisation of ₹.

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7. Unlike many other countries, small enterprises in India remain small and even shrink. Bring out the factors responsible for such a trend in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?
अन्य कई राष्ट्रों के ठीक विपरीत, भारत में लघु उद्यम लघु ही रह जाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वे लघुतर हो जाते हैं। भारत में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

The Small Businesses Act defines a business employing upto 39 workers in electrified and upto 19 workers in non electrified units as 'small' as recently amended. The reasons for their remaining small are -

1. Wading excessive regulatory burden by the way of exemptions available under the Small Businesses Act
2. Cutting on costs like social security benefits like PF and gratuity to workers that the non small enterprises have to pay -
3. Wading labour laws that restrict hiring and firing at will
4. Low capital addition capacity to grow
5. Low productivity that restrains their growth prospects.

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7. How to have a manoeuvrable structure

Government Steps →

- The government has introduced more number of exemptions from regulatory compliances,
- It has increased the number of workers to qualify as 'non small' so that enterprises can grow labour wise
- It has introduced labour social security schemes to meet their costs
- It has introduced a Technology Upgradation Fund to help improve their productivity by capital addition
- A skill development policy has been introduced
- MUDRA Bank has been introduced as a part of SIDBI to promote their growth

The steps taken should be supported with a focus on increasing their productivity by the way of labour productivity enhancement and

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further lack of compliance, so that they stop being a nail.

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8. How is the EPC model of investment in infrastructure different from the BOT model? What are reasons behind a favorable push for the EPC model over PPP in road sector in recent years?
अवसंरचना में निवेश का ई.पी.सी. मॉडल बी.ओ.टी. मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के वर्षों में सड़क क्षेत्र में पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की अपेक्षा ई.पी.सी. मॉडल को अधिक महत्व देने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

EPC Model	BOT Model
The Engineering, Procurement and Construction Model	The Build, Operate and Transfer Model
The concessionaire gives the design	The ~~conc~~ nodal agency gives the design
The concessionaire procures the material and is responsible for construction. He gets the plan approved from nodal agency	The nodal agency makes the plan, so no approval required.
The lease period post construction is usually longer	The lease period is shorter.

Moving to EPC over PPP →

→ It gives the ~~[illegible]~~ concessionaire the flexibility to design the project

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-> A longer lease period assures him of return on his project

-> The non interference of government agency is an added advantage.

-> The risk of financing is better managed here as the funds are completely managed by the private contractor here.

-> It involves less public money.

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9. Despite one of the longest coastlines in the world, India's port facilities and shipping industry are beset by numerous problems. Explain. Discuss some of the corrective measures taken by the government to overcome these problems.
विश्व में सर्वाधिक लम्बी तट-रेखाओं में से एक होने के बावजूद भारत की पत्तन सुविधाएं और जहाजरानी उद्योग असंख्य समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। व्याख्या करें। इन समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कुछ सुधारवादी उपायों की चर्चा करें।

With a coastline of about 7500 km, India can become a hub of shipping in the region but it has been seen that Singapore and Columbo grew at India's expense in shipping. It is due to the following problems->

- India follows the 'Trust model' of port operations while Globally the Landlord Tenant Model is followed to increase the ~~to~~ efficiency in port operations.

- Indian ports are mostly located in shallow waters where large capacity ships can not enter.

- India does not have adequate dredging technology and imports it from Netherlands

- Lack of storage space for transit cargo on ports

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- Lack of port evacuation facilities to hinterlands.

- The turnaround time due to procedural delays is about 3 days
- Multiloading requirements doesn't lode well for fragile cargo
- It does not have adequate LNG terminals to handle gas cargo.

Government Measures →

- The government has initiated the Sagarmala project with a focus on improving ports, developing new ones and coastal led development
- The ~~go~~ dedicated freight corridors have been ~~star~~ under construction to improve the port connectivity with countryside.

- The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 has reduced the paperwork requirement for shipping to cut on the turnaround time.

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- Shipping has been recognised as 'Critical Infrastructure' for viability gap funding.
- The 12th 5 Year Plan envisions shipping and ports as a priority area.

The government along with these also needs to improve the operations efficiency by switching over to the 'Landlord Tenant Model' and improve technology of cargo handling.

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10. How has the process of liberalisation, which has otherwise led to high economic growth, affected the employment rate and the nature of employment in India?

उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया जिसने एक प्रकार से उच्च आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया है, भारत में रोज़गार दर और रोज़गार की प्रकृति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

The process of liberalisation was initiated in the 7th 5 Year Plant but came to the forefront in 1991 and produced an economic growth rate of 6.8% during the 8th 5 Year Plan, justifying its logic.

In employment, however it was observed that the ~~employmen~~ number of new jobs generated were not commensurate to the growth in economy and the period is referred as one of 'Jobless Growth'. During 1992-2000, the structure of employment didn't change much for the primary sector. Thus the job buoyancy remained lower.

Post 2000, the economic survey

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of 2015 notes that the job vacancy went further down.

The structure of employment changed leading to the present situation on a comparative as →

	Share in Employment 1991	2015
Primary	~70%	~60%
Secondary	~15%	~15%
Tertiary	~15%	~25%

Reasons →

This pattern has been attributed to –

→ The use of capital intensive technology during the said era, causing an inadequate growth in employment

→ The agriculture sector remained stagnated, causing no increase in jobs.

→ The rural poverty alleviation programs took a backseat

→ Most of the jobs generated were in the skilled sector, reducing mobility of rural labour

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→ Most of the jobs were located in urban areas, thus not benefitting the rural population.

Thus the liberalisation of economy did not have a significant impact on the employment growth or structure.

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11. Food processing industry needs a fillip in the form of better logistics, access to credit, technology indigenisation and implementation of food safety laws. Discuss.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए बेहतर प्रचालन-तंत्र, ऋण उपलब्धता, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा के लिये बने कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के रूप में प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा करें।

Food processing sector is a rising segment with a large employment potential and adequate demand ~~to~~ with changing food consumption patterns in India. It needs the support in the following ways →

1. Better Logistics → The perishable commodities suffer from a 20% post harvest loss, thus quick transportation to processing ~~sugh to~~ sites becomes crucial. The government for this has introduced tax exemption for developing cold storage chains and transport networks.

2. Access to credit → In sectors like flour making and oil milling which are mostly unorganised there is a lack of formal credit ~~also~~ also to increase the farmers' value addition

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he needs to be encouraged to take on more processing.

3. Technology Indegenisation → Most of the food processing technology is not available in India and the industry depends on import of the same. For this the government has exempted the same from excise duty to promote manufacture of the same.

4. Food Safety Laws → A problem with ~~food~~ processed food consumption is the lack of public confidence in their safety which can be built only by strict implementation of food safety laws. Also it will increase the export marketability.

Besides these, the following are also needed →

→ An awareness regarding their safety needs to be created to encourage a culture of convenience foods.

→ The food parks need to be located

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near sources of raw materials
-> The farmers need to be moved up the value chain in agro-processing.

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12. Agro forestry has immense potential in contributing to sustainable development and increasing farm income. Yet, it has failed to take off in a big way in India. In this context discuss the problems and challenges of Agroforestry in India.

कृषि वानिकी में 'सतत विकास' में योगदान के साथ-साथ कृषि आय में वृद्धि करने की अपार संभावनाएं है। हालांकि, भारत में यह बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि वानिकी की समस्याओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Agroforestry is the practice of simultaneously cultivating trees and crops on the same patch of land. It offers the following benefits →

- Adds to soil productivity
- Insures against crop failure
- Better protects the crops against winds and natural forces
- Add to the income of the farmer.

Challenges →

- Lack of awareness in farmers
- Unsuitability of some lands to grow trees
- Long maturity period of certain trees.
- Unsustainability of trees in certain ~~crop~~ climate types

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- It causes the problem of non mechanisation, if the trees are haphazardly distributed.
- Lack of knowledge of the right combination of trees and crops.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Agricultural marketing in India is the weakest link in the agricultural economy. In this context discuss the problems of agricultural marketing in India. How far can setting up of national markets help in addressing these problems?

भारत की कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि विपणन सबसे कमजोर कड़ी है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि विपणन की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें। इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में राष्ट्रीय बाजारों की स्थापना कहां तक सहायक हो सकती है?

Agricultural marketing suffers from numerous problems, some of which are ->

1. Information deficit, where the farmer does not know the prices available in other parts of the economy.
2. Lack of transportation and storage facilities which force the farmer to sell his goods before they perish.
3. Problems related with APMC, ->
   - They lack transparency in relation to levy of charges
   - They levy multiple charges in the form of market fees, or access charges that are price distortions.
   - The licenses to enter the market are controlled by a select few causing corruption.

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- They have a monopoly over the control of sale in an area so the farmer does not get the best price.

4. Lack of a unified market and agricultural marketing standards for price determination.

In this context, the National Agricultural Market promoted by ATIF seems relevant as it will –

- Cut the information deficit
- Create a unified single market across India
- Will promote price discovery through e Auction of goods
- Will ~~cause~~ undermine the relevance of APMCs.
- Bring the best possible prices for farmers

However, the APMCs and their levies will still continue to be levied, so the price distortions may still exist. Also it could cause a situation

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of overstocking in some states.

The step on the whole however is a positive one and should be reinforced with strengthening transport network and farmer literacy and creating food standards for the farmers to have a better share.

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14. Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India. Substantiate. Also, discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector.

आदिवासियों एवं छोटे और सीमांत किसानों हेतु पशु पालन आजीविका का एक प्रमुख साधन एवं जोखिम कम करने का उपाय है, विशेषकर भारत के वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में। पुष्टि करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र की संभावनाओं का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की चर्चा करें।

Animal rearing is the practice of rearing livestock ~~also~~ like buffalo, sheep, goats etc to add to the income of the farmer. It holds special relevance for small, marginal and tribal farmers of rainfed areas →

- It reduces the risk of impoverishment in case of crop failure, ~~so~~ by giving support income
- In areas where extensive cultivation is not possible, they support the income of the farmer.
- It reduces the incidence of poverty by 20-25% as noted by IARI
- It reduces hunger and malnutrition in the farmers' family as noted by IARI

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- It helps the farmer in draught work, reducing drudgery.
- It has better survival chances than crops.

Strategies for rediring →

→ Cluster development to reap the economies of scale for the milk produced in these areas.

→ Encouraging livestock cooperatives to ~~encou~~ improve their bargaining power.

→ More research ~~ado~~ should take place on improving the yield of animals

→ Dairy processing should be encouraged to improve the value addition.

→ The fodder used should be improved as it does not cause much depletion of land.

→ Merit bulls and hybridisation should be promoted to make the animals more suited to the areas.

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In this regard the initiatives like the National Gokul Mission and the Kamdhenu Mission for breed level promotion seem to be the way forward.

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15. The idea of Second Green Revolution needs to be explored if India wishes to achieve food security, raise farmer income and develop sustainable agriculture. Discuss. Also, elaborate the steps that the government has taken to implement the Second Green Revolution.

यदि भारत खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि और संधारणीय कृषि का विकास करना चाहता है तो दूसरी हरित क्रांति के विचार का अन्वेषण किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, दूसरी हरित क्रांति का कार्यान्वयन करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाएं गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें।

A second green revolution seems to be the need of the hour in securing the objective of food security, raising farmer income and sustainable development as-)

-) We need to bring the green Revolution to the Eastern Region.

-) More number of crops need to be brought under its ambit like pulses to check their volatility

-) The ecological fallouts of the previous revolution in areas like Punjab and Haryana need to be corrected by crop diversification.

-) The focus this time should be on developing forward and backward linkages to improve

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farmer income which did not happen much for small farmers.

→ The productivity increase has to be sustainable.

→ Agricultural marketing needs to be improved.

Government Steps

→ The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has a submission for bringing the green revolution to the Eastern Indian.

→ The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana focuses on areas devoid to irrigation for equity

→ The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana aims at sustainable organic farming.

→ The National Agricultural Market by AT|F aims at improving the farmers' income through better marketing.

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→ Government has also been stressing on improving yield by application of technology for 'precision farming'.

→ Under RKVY, a patch approach to crop diversification in Punjab & Haryana is being undertaken.

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16. Lack of resources and inadequate incentive structures have led to the breakdown of agricultural extension services in most states. Comment. Suggest some measures to improve agriculture extension services in India.
संसाधनों के अभाव और अपर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन संरचना ने अधिकांश राज्यों में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं को विफल बना दिया है। टिप्पणी करें। भारत में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपायों का सुझाव दें।

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17. "Contract farming occupies a crucial role in agricultural economy of India because of small farm sizes". Evaluate. Analyse the various issues plaguing contract farming in India.

"खेतों के छोटे आकार के कारण भारत की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में अनुबंध कृषि की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है"। मूल्यांकन करें। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि के मार्ग में बाधक विभिन्न समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करें।

Contract farming is the practice of entering into a contract with farmers to make them sell their produce to a particular buyer or the contracter taking on the farming contract himself and appointing sub-tenants to work on the fields.

This is particularly relevant in the Indian context where the land holdings are small so economies of scale can not be reaped. The justification for contract farming is that it will lead to bringing large tracts of land under cultivation in a consolidated way under a single contractor who would then use better inputs and reap economies of scale.

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However currently, ~~the~~ contract farming does not have a significant role in the economy as it has not been taken up enthusiastically. The Guru committee also recommended promotion of the same.

Issues

- There is the apprehension of exploitation of the cultivator, who might not get the rights due, which in many cases is rightly justified.
- Agriculture is a state subject and different states based on their domestic political considerations have refused to allow it.
- The small farmers do not have bargaining power against large corporations who usually are the contractors.
- Lack of cooperative societies that can stand up to the contractors

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-> In Northern India, landholdings are usually consolidated, thus giving no incentive for it.

-> Some parts of land especially in rainfed areas ~~doesnot b~~ can not be made productive simply by consolidation.

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18. Reviving the Farm Income Insurance Scheme could be the best tool for marginal farmers to fight falling prices of agricultural products in an increasingly globalized marketplace. Explain.
वर्धमान वैश्विक बाजार में कृषि उत्पादों की गिरती कीमतों से लड़ने के लिए कृषि आय बीमा योजना का पुनरोद्धार सीमांत किसानों हेतु सबसे अच्छा साधन हो सकता है। वर्णन करें।

Currently the National Crop Insurance Scheme provides farm insurance in the form of crop insurance, weather insurance. This is however mired in the problems of -

- Crop damage assessment, where the damage can't be properly assessed.
- Inadequate coverage, where the areas are not covered
- Also it does not insure the farmer against the fall in market prices.

In this context, the Farm Income Insurance Scheme assures the farmer of an assured income based on his crops and other sources of income including livestock rearing. This, along with protecting the crop from

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vagaries of weather, protects it from vagaries of the market. The scheme measures the prospective income on the basis of what the expected yield will be and ~~the~~ a fixed price which could be the MSP thus assuring them a fixed return against both market and weather.

However, this scheme would face of challenge of adequately measuring the expected yield. Also given that the agriculture in India is subsistence in nature, it might not ~~yse~~ leave a large surplus based on their marketable surplus. It will also have to be supported by the MSP regime change to encourage cropping of crops that are not currently covered under MSP. An increasing premium cover should be given to the risky crops

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19. The scope of Land reforms needs to be widened beyond the mere activity of redistribution of land and fixing land ceilings to a systemic restructuring that undertakes reforms in the sector of energy and water. Discuss.
भूमि सुधार के लक्ष्य को मात्र भूमि के पुनर्वितरण और भूमि हदबंदी (उच्चतम सीमा) तय करने की गतिविधियों से आगे जाकर एक ऐसी व्यवस्थित संरचना निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है जो ऊर्जा और जल क्षेत्र में भी सुधार ला सके। चर्चा करें।

Conventionally land reforms have been viewed as ways to remove intermediaries, introduce land ceilings, and land distribution. However, there has been the realisation lately that not just redistribution but a redistribution of productive land needs to take place for the land reforms to be effective. The following assume importance →

1. The study of irrigated lands needs to be undertaken to track their productivity and redistribute accordingly.
2. The land productivity should be linked to the availability of power on the land to redistribute it equitably
3. Reforms in diesel and water

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pricing need to be undertaken to improve the water levels in irrigated areas to improve the overall productivity.

4. The owners need to be given conclusive rights by the way of land records digitisation to encourage cooperative farming, thus consolidation.

5. Land leasing needs to be encouraged to improve infrastructure in the area, especially on barren lands.

Thus we can say that the scope of expanded land reforms needs a systematic restructuring impinging on energy & water sector.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In recent years, savings rate in the Indian economy has witnessed a consistent decline. What are the factors responsible for this trend? How has the composition of savings changed in the last few years? Suggest measures to improve and better channelize household savings.

हाल के वर्षों में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत की दर में सतत गिरावट देखी गयी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौनकौन से हैं-? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बचत की संरचना में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आया है? घरेलू बचत को बढ़ाने और उसे सही दिशा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

The savings seem to have gone down for the following reasons->

-> Less growth in general, as the increasing income prompts more savings, and the same has been rising, thus savings have gone down.

-> Increased expenditure on investment in assets like buildings and land which can be seen in the rising property prices in ~~the~~ most major cities.

-> Increased consumption expenditure on consumer goods.

Change in Composition ->

-> In the last few years, private enterprises have emerged as an important contributor to national

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savings.

→ The Public sector has improved its share in savings in the post liberalisation era.

→ The private households, though still the largest contributor have gone down in their relative contribution.

Suggestions to better channel →

→ Schemes like ~~gold~~ sovereign gold bonds should be encouraged to increase savings in the form of productive assets.

→ Real Estate Investment Trusts should be encourage by tax ~~expto~~ exemptions to cool down the real estate sector.

→ The households should be encouraged to invest in long-term funds like insurance, pensions to generate funds for infrastructure.

→ Sector specific schemes should

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be launched to direct savings in specific sectors.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 707)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSH GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	RN	Date	25/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP), 2013 presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from.

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति (एन.सी.एस.पी.), 2013 ने भावी रूपरेखा की रचना करने से पूर्व विद्यमान विधिक सीमाओं को समझने का अवसर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संदर्भ में, एन.सी.एस.पी. के उद्देश्यों और रणनीतियों को गिनाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन कमियों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें जिससे इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा आती रही है।

The National Cyber security Policy (NCSP) 2013 was devised to counter the emerging threats to cyber security and increasing cases of cyber crime and cyber vandalism. Its objectives were ->

1. Protection of critical information infrastructure of the country
2. Ensuring cyber security
3. Back up in case of a cyber emergency.

Strategies ->

1. Identifying and ensuring 24x7 acess to critical information infrastructure by National Critical

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Information Infrastructure Protection Agency.

2. Designation of Computer Emergency Response Team as the nodal agency for cyber threats.

3. Development of Sk cyber security personnel

4. Using Public Key Infrastructure for security

5. Providing fiscal support and mandating each organisation to designate a cyber ~~security~~ Information security officer.

6. Evolving a legal framework for security.

Shortcomings ->

It suffers from the following limitations ->

-> It does not take into account emerging technologies like cloud computing, social networking etc.

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→ It does not talk about cyber warfare which is an emerging form of warfare.

→ It does not talk of the linkages with Cyber Command being developed by Indian Army.

→ It does not talk of privacy of the users and leaves it vulnerable.

However, this is an emerging area of security which needs to be further beefed up by evolving a comprehensive legal framework covering cyberwarfare and establishing synergy with the Army.

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2. Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient financial regulation. In light of the statement discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

कोई भी आतंकवाद विरोधी रणनीति केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब आतंकवादियों के वित्त पोषण के स्रोतों को कुशल वित्तीय विनियमन द्वारा अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाए। इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में आतंक के वित्तपोषण का प्रतिकार करने हेतु कुशल विधिक ढांचे की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें।

India is hard struck by the problem of terrorism which needs robust financing for perpetuation. The menace of terrorism can be curbed significantly by throttling the supply of illicit finances to terror network which in Indian case happens by the following ways →

→ India lies at the connecting ends of the 'Golden triangle' and the 'Golden Crescent', the funds of which are brought into terror.

→ A huge flow of fake currency with porous borders is another channel of financing which is also supported

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by the neighbouring states.

→ A huge structure of black money and money laundering, the proceeds of which find their way in terror financing.

Thus a comprehensive policy to check all these modes of financing is inevitable to check terrorism.

Government Steps →

→ The Black Money law imposing strict penalties and making money laundering a predicate offence.

→ The government is trying to dismantle the cash economy by promoting banking transactions

→ Indigenous currency (paper mills to check counterfeiting including new security features.

→ A banking cash transaction tax to encourage bank transaction

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→ Various multilateral treaties for tax compliance including FATCA to unearth black money.

However despite these, a cash to GDP ratio of 13% prevails and cross border flow of drugs and currency continues, so the government should -

- Promote more border security
- seek cooperation of neighbouring countries in currency and drug menace
- Ensure stricter checks on black money including suggestions by the Shome Panel and Shah Committee.

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3. What is Bio-Terrorism? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with bio-terrorism? Examine.

जैव-आतंकवाद क्या है? पारंपरिक आतंकवाद के कृत्यों की तुलना में यह अधिक खतरनाक क्यों है? क्या भारत जैव-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए तैयार है? जांच करें।

Bio terrorism is the release of toxic biological wastes into the environment or even bio agents like anthrax with a view to spread terror.

In the light of proliferation of biological weapons and resistant strains of virus, it poses a great threat to national security.

It is more perilious

→ It spreads quickly and without warning to the local population.

→ It can horrifying and lasting effects than conventional terrorism as it may not lead to death immediately.

→ Most of the countries including

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India are not very prepared to meet its challenges.

→ The material of terror is not difficult to obtain and can be easily transported. Eg → Hospital biowaste.

India's Preparation →

- India does cover bio terrorism as a form of terrorism under the UAPA.
- The hospitals have been instructed to ensure strict compliance with biowaste disposal standards.
- The bio weapons stock are secured.

However, we still do not have a policy to check the same and hospitals are not actually implementing the biowaste disposal

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SOPs seriously and in many cases the wastes are being discharged without treatment in the environment. Also there is a risk of proliferation from the neighbouring countries.

Realising the importance of this, a suitable policy and strict compliance with biowaste disposal standards needs to be ensured.

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4. The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (UNLFW) poses a serious threat to the North-East region. In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of North-East region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat?

पश्चिमी दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया संयुक्त मुक्ति मोर्चा (यू.एन.एल.एफ.डब्लू) का गठन उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर, विभिन्न उग्रवादी गुटों के साथ आने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। इस खतरे का सामना करने हेतु क्या रणनीति अपनायी जानी चाहिए?

The Western South East Asia covers the North East India and extends till the Kokang region of Myanmar and the emergence of UNLFW poses a serious threat to the stability of this region, as it is an aggregation of the previous insurgent groups. The implications are →

1. Better finances with the emerged group as they have access to the drug trade of Kokang Valley.

2 - Better human resources with greater amount of territory under their influence.

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→ Cross border access with a porous border along India-Myanmar provides them protection from action of security forces.

→ Some support from the locals on ideological and social grounds advocating for 'Nagalim'.

Strategies to curb →

→ Regional cooperation must be sought especially between India and Myanmar to jointly tackle the ground.

→ Cross border joint operations should be conducted.

→ Engaging the civil society of the region by exposing the practices of these groups like extortion, kidnapping and use of child combatants

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→ ~~More~~ Powers must be devolved by Schedule VI to take the people into confidence

→ There ~~disarmed groups~~ should be peace treaties like the one signed with NSCN (IM) post which disarmament of these should take place.

→ Use of UN Cooperation to check the drug trade in the region.

Using the above measures and reducing ethnic tensions in the North East, a suitable response can be made.

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5. In the context of increasing need for integration of defence forces, there is a growing demand for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defence services. In light of the above statement examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

सुरक्षा बलों के समेकन की बढ़ती आवश्यक्ता के संदर्भ में, रक्षा सेवाओं की तीनों अंगों के लिए एकल प्रमुख की नियुक्ति की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में विभिन्न समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति की वांछनीयता की जांच करें।

The Kargil Defence Review Committee set up to review the operational issues encountered during Kargil war recommended setting up a single Chief for the 3 arms of defense services.

The need for a Joint Staff →

→ To ensure coordination between the 3 arms during war as currently the wars emerge as integrated operational fields needing an integrated response.

→ To ensure joint training of the 3 wings and ensure interoperability

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in the times of need.

→ To ensure synergy in the usage of equipment and common platforms used by the different arms.

→ To streamline the process of procurement keeping in mind requirements of the 3 arms.

The Problems →

→ Already a joint command is set up, but the results are not very satisfactory.

→ Autonomy of the 3 wings of the army may be clipped.

→ Operational issues of different wings might not be known to the joint ~~staff~~ chief.

→ Finding a '5 star' officer to head the Chiefs of Staff may be problematic.

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→ Which wing's chief should be the joint chief is also a prominent issue.

However considering the benefits offered by a single chief it seems, that the above should be done after sorting out the operational difficulties by way of support of the Chiefs of Staff to the Joint Chief.

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6. With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

गोल्डन क्रीसेंट और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल के भारत के पड़ोस में स्थित होने से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी में राज्येत्तर कर्ताओं की भूमिका की जांच करें।

The golden triangle touches the Indian border on the North East, while the golden crescent touches the Indian border ~~as~~ at Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir.

These 2 are the international hot rings of drug trafficking of which Delhi becomes the centre. It poses a threat to the Indian security in following ways->

→ It poses a challenge to the health of the youth, as Heroin and opiates flow in from West and Marijuana and Hashish flow in from East.

→ It creates instability in the regions where it flows from

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→ Delhi become a hub for international drug peddling thereby creating international pressure to check the same.

→ As per the NCB, 70% of the rural unemployed youth of Punjab has become addicted to opium and its derivates.

→ It increases crime rate in the country due to addiction.

Role of Non State Actors →

→ Alqaeda and affiliates → They control the heroin trade of Afghanistan and peddle the same into India through borders along Kashmir, Nepal and Punjab.

→ Indian Mafia → After crossing the borders, these drugs are then moved in India by local mafia and

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moved abroad by the same

→ Nepal peddlers → These are Nepal locals moving into India who carry drugs with them and are supported by ISI and Al qaeda and LeT.

→ NSCN → They operate along Myanmar borders and various factions including NSCN(KK) NSCN(K) and NSCN(IM) indulge in this to finance their operations.

To curb this a suitable policy taking a holistic view of the problem and targeting all the non state actors and involving all the drug control authorities should be evolved.

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7. A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitation scheme for left wing extremists.

भारत में वामपंथी अतिवाद से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संकल्प रणनीति आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, वामपंथी अतिवादियों हेतु आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास योजना की प्रभावशीलता की जांच करें।

Left Wing Extremism is a problem associated with development issues and has been labelled as the 'most serious threat faced by India'. This arises due to the following →

→ Alienation of tribals from land and resources. eg - Jharkhand

→ Unbalanced development in the region. eg - AP

→ Unequal treatment to the so called lower castes eg - Bihar

Thus a multipronged approach to counter this is required covering →

→ Fixing livelihood and alienation issues in the region.

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→ Providing infrastructure and connectivity ~~issues~~ in the region.

→ A surrender cum rehabilitation policy for the extremists

→ Strong action against extremists.

Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Policy

The government has launched a surrender come rehabilitation policy under which →

→ The extremists are allowed to surrender with lenient punishment

→ They are given a rehabilitation allowance.

→ They are given a stipend to engage in a vocational course.

The incidents of LWE violence have declined in the past few years and the number of deaths in

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the recent years has also come down.

However this has not helped the issue completely as -)

1. Ambush attacks continue to take place like the recent attacks on CRPF

2. The infrastructure built is destroyed by them including schools and roads

3. The alienation of tribals continues and ~~so~~ so does recruitment.

To counter these, a counter narrative among the civil society must be built to expose the malevolence of these groups and livelihood and connectivity issues must be ~~built~~ addressed on a priority

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8. What are the reasons for under-representation of women in science in India? How does it affect the prospect of holistic development of the nation? Suggest some measures which should be taken to tackle the above problem.

भारत में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व के क्या कारण हैं? यह कैसे राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास की संभावना को प्रभावित करता है? उपरोक्त समस्या से निपटने के लिए किये जाने वाले कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Causes for Under representation →

→ A deeply patriarchal society that does not encourage women's education

→ Women are encouraged by families to take up traditional education like humanities and home sciences rather than sciences.

→ The ratio of women in higher education courses is really low

→ Women are loaded with responsibilities of the kitchen, so they do not get time to spend in the labratory.

→ Research demands a lot of time which they can not afford given their responsibilities

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It affects our holistic development →

→ We haven't used about 50% of our ~~work~~ labour force effectively for the purpose of science.

→ Women educated in science would feel more confident and would be able to ~~to~~ counter superstitions in a better way.

→ It would promote family health and family structure.

→ Certain areas like gynaecology would benefit more by their participation.

Steps to tackle it →

→ The communities must be made aware of the benefits of the same and encouraged to promote science education for women.

→ Special scholarship schemes for

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women to take up science should be promoted.

-> Women's participation in higher education by creating a submission in RUSA should be promoted.

-> Promoting girl child to do away patriarchal notions.

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9. How do Regenerative Medicines work? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Government of India to develop this field. What are the ethical issues that arise in the use of regenerative medicines?

पुनर्योजी दवाएँ कैसे काम करती हैं? इस क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें। पुनर्योजी दवाओं के प्रयोग में उठने वाले नैतिक मुद्दे कौन से हैं?

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10. With growing concerns w.r.t. global climate change and energy security, biofuels have been gaining popularity. What are the advantages of using biofuels? Discuss the implications of biofuel expansion on food security, social welfare and environment in the context of India.

वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ती चिंताओं के साथ, जैव ईंधन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। जैव ईंधन के उपयोग के क्या लाभ हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में खाद्य सुरक्षा, सामाजिक कल्याण और पर्यावरण पर जैव ईंधन के विस्तार के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा करें।

Biofuels are any fuel derived from plants or animal sources like corn, sugarcane, grass, Jatropha etc.

Benefits →

→ It is a carbon neutral source of energy fixing as much carbon before burning as on burning.

→ It can help utilise wastelands effectively

→ It supplies cheaper source of energy which is also renewable in nature.

→ It will reduce our import dependence and improve our energy security.

→ Can be blended with regular fuel.

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Food Security →

Biodiesel derived from first generation sources like corn, sugarcane raises the debate of food versus fuel as the same can be used to feed the population.

Social Welfare →

→ It can be used to economically use wastelands by planting crops like Jatropha, Pongamia to generate biofuels.

→ Drylands can benefits from growing second generation biofuel sources.

This will benefit the local population as cultivation does not need much resources.

Environment →

→ It is a carbon neutral source of energy fixing an equivalent amount of carbon as it generates.

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→ It counts as a mitigation strategy.

→ It can help reduce pollution in cities by reducing conventional oil consumption.

Considering the above, the National Biofuel Policy aims to promote 20% fuel blending by 2017.

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11. With reference to telecommunication, what are White Spaces? How can they be utilised to improve nternet coverage? Also differentiate between White-Fi and Wi-Fi.

दूरसंचार के संदर्भ में, 'व्हाइट स्पेस' क्या हैं? कैसे उन्हें इंटरनेट कवरेज में सुधार करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता सकता है? इसके अलावा व्हाइट-फाई और वाई-फाई के बीच अंतर बताइए।

White spaces refer to the large unused spectrums used for television signals. TV spectrums have large unused spaces that can be effectively used for transmission.

It can help improve the internet connectivity as->

-> They have large geographical reach

-> They do not need any separate infrastructure

-> They have large unused spaces so offer higher ~~ta~~ data transmission capacities

Thus they can be effectively used to provide last mile internet connectivity especially in areas

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where conventional internet infrastructure is not available.

Difference →

	WiFi	White Fi
Meaning	Conventional wireless broad band internet	Unused TV spectrum to relay broadband
Frequency Used	2.4 GHz to 50 GHz	shorter TV frequency with large wavelength
Geographic Reach	100 metres only	Large geographic range
Data Capacity	upto 50 Mbps only	Large data capacity due to wider spectrum space
Infrastructure	It needs separate infrastructure	It does not need separate infrastructure

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The idea for the same was proposed by IIT Bombay and is being taken up by Microsoft to provide connectivity

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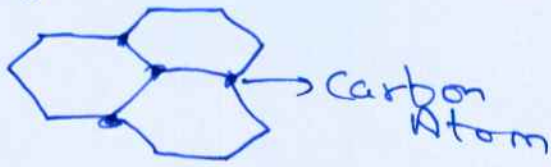
12. Graphene has been touted as the "miracle material" of the 21st century. Describe the structure and properties of graphene. Also list its potential applications. Discuss the challenges that are arising in the commercial use of graphene.

ग्राफीन को 21वीं सदी की 'चमत्कार सामग्री' के रूप में पेश किया गया है। ग्राफीन की संरचना और गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अलावा इसके संभावित अनुप्रयोग बताइए। ग्राफीन के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Graphene is a 2D nanoscale single atom hexagonal carbon structure ~~comp~~ element with the following structure →



Properties →

→ Almost transparent allowing 98% of light to pass through

→ 100 times more tensile strength than steel and much lighter.

→ It has shock absorbent properties

→ Conducts heats and electricity better than copper

→ 7 million sheets of graphene placed on each other will measure 1 mm thick

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Potential Applications →

→ Medicine in form of targeter and bioidentifier and curing heart blockage.

→ Electronics both as shock absorbent in mobile phones and as a touch screen medium.

→ Electrical applications like light bulbs as it lasts much longer.

→ Information technology by breaching the red brick wall to reduce the size of transistors.

→ Physical structures to make them strong and light weight.

~~Probl~~ Challenges →

→ The product is still in development stage and all its properties are not completely understood.

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→ It is still very costly to be used at commercial scale.

→ It may poses health challenges ~~to~~ due to nanotoxicology.

→ It may contaminate environment and prove harmful as it is highly reactive.

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13. What do you understand by Big Data Analytics? Discuss the benefits and dangers posed by it with examples.

बिग डेटा (Big Data) विश्लेषिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण के साथ, इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न लाभ और खतरों पर चर्चा करें।

Big data analytics refers to the study of ~~the~~ data generated by ~~internet~~ IT users to arrive at decisions. Unconsciously users generate a lot of data online and on social platforms which can be used by governments and corporations to arrive at decisions

Advantages ->

-> Helps in making evidence based policy rather than ~~the~~ estimation or conjecture.

-> Ensures that the policy decisions actually benefit the intended beneficiaries.

-> Helps the businesses reach

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customers and serve them better knowing their preferences.

Dangers →

→ Excessive reliance on it poses the challenge of ignoring human element in decision making.

→ The cause and-effect relationships in decision making are ignored.

→ It may promote unnecessary consumerism in the society due to better marketing.

→ It poses the challenge of data security and privacy at the data aggregators' ends.

→ It raises ethical challenges for aggregators like Facebook and Google who can exercise massive social influence by the virtue of data held by them.

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It is estimated that a total of $18 trillion worth of information assets are afloat which can be leveraged constructively but data security and the ethical challenges must be addressed.

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14. What are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)? Discuss the opportunities and challenges that have arisen with the private use of UAVs on the rise.

मानवरहित यान (UAV) क्या हैं? UAV के निजी उपयोग से उत्पन्न हुए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are drones that are remotely operated and are aerial in their propagation. These can be used for the purpose of surveillance, transport and even have military applications. DRDO Daksha, Netra and Panchhi are some Indian examples of ~~drones~~ UAVs.

Opportunities of private use-,

→ It can be used for precision farming thereby helping to improve productivity of farms.

→ It can be used for ~~the~~ managing transport of small commodities like pizzas and thus reduce road traffic.

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→ They can be effectively leveraged for neighbourhood security

→ It can be used to provide internet connectivity in wide areas, an idea being explored by Facebook.

Challenges →

→ They ~~prov~~ pose a security risk by the way of being used for unauthorised surveillance

→ They may be used by non state actors to spy and even carry out attacks in future

→ They pose a risk to the privacy of ordinary citizens

→ They may create traffic problems if mishandled by crashing on roads jeopardising road safety.

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However this being an emerging technology, we do not have a policy for this yet ~~too~~ and it has been disallowed for private use as of date. But a suitable policy to leverage its benefits should be adopted in future.

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15. "China's rising influence on India's periphery underlines the requirement for India to craft an independent and robust regional role in South Asia." Discuss the statement in the context of China's Maritime Silk Route initiative. Do you think India should participate in this initiative?

"भारतकी सीमा पर चीन का बढ़ता प्रभाव भारत के लिए दक्षिण एशिया में एक स्वतंत्र तथा सशक्त क्षेत्रीय भूमिका के निर्माण की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।" चीन की "समुद्री रेशम मार्ग" संबंधी पहल के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। आपकी राय में क्या भारत को इस पहल का भागीदार बनना चाहिए?

Maritime Silk Route is an ambitious Chinese Projects extending maritime transport route from Kunming to Kyaukphu to Colombo to Male to Nairobi and then to Venice.

The Challenge ->

With this, the Chinese will engage more actively with the states in the Indian ocean

-> Ports will be developed for these states and will bring them closer to China

-> This will bring more Chinese Navy's presence in the region to secure these

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sea lanes.

This makes it obligatory for India to engage with the states in South Asia to prevent them from drifting towards China and avoiding incidents like Chinese ~~ships docd~~ submarine docking at Colombo. In this regard, India has taken the following steps →

→ It has increased the cooperation with Colombo including for Port development.

→ Myanmar is being engaged with BIMSTEC and Kaladan multimodal transport corridor.

→ India has turned down its stand on Maldives' dissent issue.

→ India has launched ~~Mission~~ Project 'Mausam' to engage culturally with Indian ocean states.

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Should we join →

Benefits → It will give us economic benefits by participating in the trade.

→ We can leverage Chinese expertise to renew our ports and build new ones.

→ It will create a better security and cooperation infrastructure in the region.

However such initiatives can be built only on basis of trust and long term engagement to ensure that the Indian interests in the region are not harmed by Chinese presence. Jumping in too soon might hurt our security and cooperation in the region.

Thus it seems profitable to engage but after regional trust and engagement have been established and security issues like LAC resolved.

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16. The delimitation of Indo-Bangladesh maritime boundary by Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) has wide economic and strategic implications, not only for India and Bangladesh but for the entire Bay of Bengal region. Discuss.

हेग स्थित स्थायी मध्यस्थता न्यायालय (पी.सी.ए.) द्वारा भारत-बांग्लादेश समुद्री सीमा के परिसीमन के व्यापक आर्थिक तथा रणनीतिक निहितार्थ हैं, न केवल भारत तथा बांग्लादेश के लिए बल्कि सम्पूर्ण बंगाल की खाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए। चर्चा करें।

The Permanent Court of Arbitration recently rejected 90% of India's claim on the maritime economic zone in Bay of Bengal and awarding it to Bangladesh.
It has the following implications->

Economic ->

-> The area is suspected to be rich in hydrocarbons and Indian companies would not be able to explore the same.

-> The exclusive economic zone associated with it was also lost to Bangladesh, so no benefits can be derived from it by India.

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Strategic →

→ The international law of seas was followed and respect for the same maintained.

→ The area is marked by maritime piracy on which Indian Navy would have no control.

→ The area has important shipments from India to Bangladesh and even to the straight of Malacca which now comes under ~~threat~~ Bangladesh

→ The Territorial water of India is now indented inwards towards India thereby restricting Indian Coast guard's reach.

Thus the award can be said to have wide reaching economic and strategic implications for the

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entire Bay of Bengal area. Considering this, a cooperation mechanism under the auspices of BIMSTEC or a like body must be established.

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17. Initiatives such as NDB and AIIB represent not only an assertion of rising powers vis. a vis. the existing institutions dominated by the West, but also underline the requirement of diversifying investment sources for the developing world in arenas such as infrastructure. Discuss.

एन.डी.बी. तथा ए.आई.आई.बी. जैसी पहल न केवल पश्चिम के प्रभाव वाली वर्तमान संस्थाओं की तुलना में उभरती हुई शक्तियों के प्रभाव को प्रस्तुत करती हैं बल्कि विकासशील जगत हेतु अवसंरचना जैसे कार्यक्षेत्र में विविधतापूर्ण निवेश स्रोतों की आवश्यकता को भी रेखांकित करती हैं। चर्चा करें।

The NDB was established by the Fortaleza declaration with an initial operating capital of $50 billion while the AIIB was announced by China with an initial capital of $50 billion again. These 2 institutions have economic and strategic rationale as ->

Diversifying Investment Sources ->

-> Asia and developing countries are in dire need of infrastructure and thus funds for the same.

-> The existing financing institutions viz. World Bank, ADB are unable

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to finance as much.

→ The IMF is caught up in resolving developed countries' finance issues

In this light ADB, AIIB will bring respite by adding to finances and giving loans on softer terms for development, leveraging the reserves of emerging powers.

Asserting Rising Power →

→ The World Bank and the IMF are led by the West with USA holding a veto over their decisions

→ The BRICS countries which make up about 40% of the world's population have a meager share in their membership.

→ The emerging economies led the ~~2008~~ post 2008 financial recovery but still do not have a say in

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the existing institutions
→ It will give them a soft power viz a viz the borrowers.
→ It will help the emerging countries promote their own currency as in the NDB where trade in their respective countries would be promoted.

It can be said that these banks serve the dual economic and strategic purpose and should not just be seen as a way to supplant the existing institutions but to supplement them in meeting demands of developing world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India has decided to go ahead with the proposed Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal transport corridor. Discuss its implications for the South Asian region.

भारत ने प्रस्तावित बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-नेपाल परिवहन गलियारे पर आगे बढ़ने का निश्चय किया है। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

The transport agreement proposed in SAARC but the same was blocked by Pakistan on technical grounds. So to promote movement between Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN), a transport corridor has been proposed and approved. This will have the following implications →

→ It will improve the connectivity in North East India, thereby improving its economy.

→ It will improve the trade in the region and between the 4 countries

→ It will lead to diversification of trade between countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and thereby address the balance of trade issues between India and Nepal.

-> It will help in the rapid movement of security forces, improving security cooperation in the region.

-> It shows the resolve of BBIN to improve relations between them even if it required a II track of cooperation apart from SAARC

However this also poses a challenge that the ~~same~~ corridor may be used by negative elements to destabilise the region by increasing movement of arms, drugs, fake currency along it. Also if the ~~secur~~ relations between the nations remain tense, the corridor may remain unused as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

witnessed in the recent Nepal blockade.

On the whole, it seems to be a step in the right direction, however security issues arising from it must be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the strategic, political and economic implications of India's membership to the SCO.

भारत की शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) में सदस्यता के रणनीतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा करें।

The SCO is ~~the~~ a ~~security~~ strategic, economic and political establishment based on Central Asia and Eurasia ~~for~~ which India has agreed to join.

Strategic implications →

→ It is a forum for discussion of Afghanistan security scenario of which India ~~can~~ should be a part.

→ It has discussion on Central Asian security and the threats arising therefrom including Islamic terrorism.

→ Its a forum that can be used to promote the International North South Transport Corridor. (INSTC)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Political →

→ Its a prominent part of our policy of multialignment, balancing between the Eastern and Western Block, as India was perceived to be tilting towards West lately.

→ It may act as a forum for resolution of our issues with Pakistan where other major powers will play a part.

→ It can help us engage with Iran again which is an observer state.

Economic →

→ Central Asian region which is rich in hydrocarbons can be used to meet India's energy security needs.

→ This provides access to Central

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Asian Markets and the INSTC may provide a booster to it.

→ The Eurasian Economic Union discussions can be advanced by it for which India is lobbying with Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. West Asia is a key region for India on multiple counts. Has the region being accorded the importance that it deserves in recent times? Have bilateral engagements such as ones with Israel and Iran come at the cost of waning influence of India in the larger West Asian region?

कई प्रकरणों में पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। क्या वर्तमान समय में इस क्षेत्र को वह महत्व प्रदान किया जा रहा है जिसका यह अधिकारी है? क्या इज़रायल तथा ईरान के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध बड़े पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के घटते हुए प्रभाव की कीमत पर बनाये गए हैं ?

West Asia holds importance for India on the following counts →

→ It is the largest supplier of oil for India.

→ India has important trading relations with the region.

→ It has 40 lakh strong diaspora who contribute to our economy

→ India has a sizable Muslim population who relate to this region.

→ India has moral compulsions for engaging with Palestine

In this light it seems that India has not given the region its due attention as we

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bowed under US pressure ~~to~~ ~~turn~~ against Iran and have not expressed an interest in the security affairs of the region fearing blowback.

However this is not only based on power considerations but also on our policy of non alignment and the considerations of a possible blow back.

Engagements with Iran & Israel →

'India has started openly acknowledging its ties with Israel ~~and~~ but at the sametime maintains its stand on Palestine. This shows a willingness on the 2 nations' parts to improve ties despite differences and not waning influence.

PTO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Iran has also improved its ties and acknowledges India's support during sanctions era and understands India's position and compulsions being a developing nation. However the Indian stand under American pressure is a signs of waning leverage in West Asia.